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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-91-060  
Thursday  
28 March 1991

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-060

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## Congo

### RDPS Leader Speaks at National Conference

AB2703191391 Dakar PANA in French 0946 GMT  
23 Mar 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 23 Mar (ACI/PANA)—The Rally for Democracy and Social Progress (RDPS) has called for an inventory during the transition of assets owned by Congolese who were involved in the management of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) and government property under the one-party system.

Jean-Pierre Thystere-Tchicaya, formerly the PCT's number two man and who is now leader of the RDPS, in a statement at the national conference, said that such a measure would help cleanse political and moral customs in public life, "would help bring in the necessary funds for the development of the economy and deter future authorities from committing the same crimes."

According to the RDPS leader, "the judgment of each should be based on evidence, and individual responsibility should not be overshadowed by collective responsibility."

Mr. Thystere-Tchicaya said that "the carelessness in public services, theft, and corruption have reached epidemic proportions under the regime of the 5 February 1979 Movement." According to him, this period has been characterized by "a takeover by a tribal lobby of economic sectors that generate huge revenues, including the oil sector, where contracts were signed outside official channels, thus resulting in unjustified cost overruns."

The speaker denounced police terror directed against the people by the Sassou-Nguesso regime. "The political police and private security apparatus has violated the privacy of citizens and helped spread a climate of suspicion and fear in society that has muzzled free expression." According to him, that fear, which has led to the "paralysis" (of expression), "was cynically described as the peace within hearts and minds," according to an official slogan.

Mr. Tchystere-Tchicaya has asked that the transition period, which begins when the national conference ends, be completed "before the end of the year in order to rapidly provide the country with democratic institutions."

Mr. Tchystere-Tchicaya was arrested in 1984 after being accused of masterminding two bomb attempts in Brazzaville in 1982. He was tried in 1986 and received a five-year suspended sentence, while Claude Ernest Ndalla, his accomplice, was sentenced to death before being pardoned in 1989. The RDPS leader denounced the arbitrariness and "mascarades of trials" and called on the national conference to take measures to prevent "governments that plan death."

RDPS, which favors a semi-presidential regime after the transition, called for "the rehabilitation of symbols representing the Republic of Congo, the national anthem

and currency, as well as the adoption of a presidential term that can be renewed only once.

## Gabon

### Kango Voters Clash With Security Forces 24 Mar

AB2703181991 Dakar PANA in French 1138 GMT  
26 Mar 91

[Text] Libreville, 26 Mar (AGP-GAB/PANA)—There were clashes on Sunday [24 March] in Kango, a small town some 100 km from Libreville, during by-elections that were also held in two other districts in the country. Voters pillaged polling places and confronted security forces that arrived from the capital city to assure that voting proceeded in an orderly fashion.

A Gendarmerie captain and a sergeant were molested by the rioters and were quickly evacuated by helicopter to Libreville. Traffic was stopped on the national road, Route 1, connecting the capital to the country's interior, by the demonstrators, who erected barricades with stones and other materials.

It was noted that similar violence did not take place during the three rounds of legislative elections in September and October last year. The deterioration of the situation in Kango followed inflammatory meetings conducted by Father Paul Mba Abessole, leader of the National Lumberjacks' Assembly (RNB), which were held in towns along the national road. Father Mba Abessole was able to agitate the people, who surged onto the road and held demonstrations favoring "a total and definitive change" of regime in Gabon.

### Minister Appeals for Calm

AB2703204191 Paris AFP in French 2029 GMT  
25 Mar 91

[Text] Libreville, 25 Mar (AFP)—Antoine Mboumbou Miyakou, the Gabonese minister of territorial administration, announced this evening in a radio address that three gendarmes were "seriously" wounded and about 20 "agitators" arrested following incidents in Kango (100 km east of Libreville) yesterday during legislative by-elections.

The people arrested, who were "armed," are now subject to the processes of the law, added the minister, who also appealed for calm in the government's name and indicated that the elections in that area have been postponed until a date to be set later.

Mr. Mboumbou Miyakou placed responsibility for these incidents on the National Lumberjacks Assembly (RND, an opposition party) of Father Mba Abessole, whose boycott orders he severely criticized. He congratulated the gendarmes "for knowing how to keep their cool and not using their arms."

Yesterday, demonstrators pillaged various voting centers in Kango and were opposed by security forces. They

built barriers on a national road to block access to the city, which necessitated reinforcements from Libreville.

### **\*Finance Minister Discusses Savings Fund, Debt**

91AF0739C Libreville L'UNION in French  
25 Jan 91 p 5

[Interview with Paul Tougui, minister of finance, budget and state participation, by Albert Yangari and Ngoyo Moussavou for L'UNION "Press Club"; place and date not given: "Eliminating Administrative Leases Is a Necessity"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [L'UNION] There is increasing mention of eliminating administrative leases as of next September. Can you tell us more about this? For example, has the government provided for any compensatory measures?

[Tougui] Eliminating administrative leases is a necessary measure. The reason we have scheduled it for September is to allow implementation of accompanying measures that are being studied and will have to be looked at in cooperation with other ministries, in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers.

Generally speaking, the housing policy is aimed not just at eventually reducing housing expenditures for the government but at promoting private property and urbanization as well.

[L'UNION] When you spoke to the Assembly, the honorable deputies were left fussing a bit on the single-fund question. Will resource-generating organizations pay their revenues back into the government coffers?

[Tougui] The single fund is one of the principles of public financing. All of the departmental studies for which I am responsible show that the question is not one of centralization at any cost but of managing these resources better and of monitoring.

Centralizing receipts can indeed mean centralizing charges.

Thus, our policy will consist of updating the files of units that handle public funds, identifying their operating expense requirements and their earnings resources, and determining how these resources are to be used, i.e., either in a centralized or a decentralized manner. This effort must be accompanied by a clear definition of the institutional framework.

[L'UNION] The absence of national public and private saving has always been a subject of ever-renewed concern for the Gabonese. How do you explain the fact that, to date, the government has been unable to generate national savings and how do you intend to go about finding the needed solutions?

[Tougui] Although it is true that local saving has never been sufficient to finance the economy, as is the case in

most African economies, you cannot say that the government has never generated savings.

In the past, budget-specific resources have in fact been seen to show a positive balance with respect to current expenditures, which means that savings have partially financed the investment budget.

Also, beginning in 1986, we were forced to fund part of the state budget from the resources of the Bank of Central African States [BEAC], which were available only because the government had not used all its drawing rights.

If not for the government's cautious policy in this regard, the measures we have experienced would have been more Draconian.

To promote saving, our policy will be to:

- Rebuild the Treasury's financing capacity with the BEAC, thus restoring our monetary resources;
- Make people and businesses aware of the need to generate local saving;
- Foster the generation of new revenues in cooperation with the banks, in order to encourage deposits;
- Accompany this policy with the appropriate tax policy; and
- Study the profitability of the resources, the rates to be applied, and their uses.

A six-person interministerial committee is currently studying this problem.

At the Libreville free-zone meeting, the zone member countries also took this under consideration. Our country is participating and the final conclusions are expected in Paris in April.

[L'UNION] Let us move on to the tax problem. Isn't it high time we thought about reforming the Gabonese tax system—by instituting a value-added tax [VAT] to replace the business income tax and the stamp duty, for example?

[Tougui] I am aware of this problem. In 1990, I called the attention of the secretary-general of the Customs and Economic Union of Central African States [UDEAC] to the matter of improving the flexibility of the fiscal system in our countries in order to be able to adapt it easily to the economic situation whenever the need arose.

More specifically, with respect to the VAT, discussions are under way within UDEAC within the context of a regional adjustment loan supported by the World Bank.

Gabon has taken a reserved stance, but these discussions are continuing. Several issues remain unresolved.

[L'UNION] How do you plan to combat the growth of the informal sector? They say customs supposedly only collects a portion of the duties and there is talk of 50 billion uncollected each year. Is this true?

[Tougui] With respect to the informal sector, three months ago I asked a local firm to conduct a study that would define this sector, identify its impact on the

economy, and come up with measures to check its negative effects. This study will be available some time around March 1991.

For the time being, the 1991 finance act stipulates that businesses receiving government subsidies will first have to obtain the annual approval of my Ministry.

In more concrete terms, this is a trap for "casual" businesses that do not comply with certain rules and which will now be required to file returns on balance sheets and income statements.

The size of this informal sector has revealed the limitations of our fiscal system, and its impact on consumption and purchasing power. In that spirit, our policy will not be limited to coercive measures, but will attempt to preserve the positive contributions of this informal sector through studied action.

As for the estimate of 50 billion in uncollected customs duties, my offices are prepared to take a look at how you arrive at that figure, which seems exaggerated to me.

Revenues certainly are lost as a result of

- The size of the informal sector;
- Tax exemptions. However, many exemptions represent obligations under agreements pursuant to the investment code, which was designed to promote certain sectors of our economy.

The law of September 1990 prohibits exemptions other than the aforementioned ones. We expect that law to be strictly enforced.

Our policy is to limit exemptions and to eliminate customs fraud by the following means:

- Reorganizing our departments. We have created a fraud repression office that is already operational.
- Setting up a computer mechanism. It is called Sindara and is already being used in Libreville.
- Rigorous control of ports of entry; and
- Many other measures.

[L'UNION] Recently the president of the Republic and the prime minister spoke with a delegation of Gabonese jobless. At that time, the president mentioned establishing an integration and reintegration fund in order to solve the problem of young people seeking their first job. How exactly will it work?

[Toungui] To solve the problem of unemployment, we have to get our economy going again.

As for the integration and reintegration fund, with the support of the African Development Bank [ADB] and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD], a 1-million CFA [African Financial Community]-franc loan has already been budgeted for it. How it will operate has yet to be determined. The minister of planning and economy can give you further information.

[L'UNION] Is our country going to try to reschedule its foreign debt again? If so, are we currently able to meet our obligations?

[Toungui] Although social equilibrium remains a goal, the debt problem is still a subject of concern.

We have outstanding debt in the neighborhood of 1.120 billion, 813 billion of which is owed abroad, with an annual service in 1991 of 322 billion.

Repeated reschedulings—in 1986 and 1990—together with the structural adjustment loans, have added to the burden. During that period, outstanding foreign debt went from 462 in 1986 to 813 today.

While rescheduling made it possible to lessen service for the year in question, it actually increased the debt, since the rescheduled interest was capitalized at market rate and became an integral part of the capital to be repaid.

This development is all the more disturbing given that foreign debt has gone from 39 percent to 63 percent of GDP [gross domestic product].

These conditions call for an appropriate approach that avoids frequent rescheduling at high interest rates and reflects the specificity of our country.

The current international initiatives are not sufficient. They do not enable us to keep the debt burden from absorbing a very large portion of our national wealth and handicapping the restoration of sustained growth in the medium term.

[L'UNION] Your closing remarks?

[Toungui] I would like to thank you for the chance you have given me to attempt to reply to certain questions of concern to the Gabonese. I would also like to point out that their contribution is needed in the recovery effort that these times impose on us.

This calls for greater responsibility, understanding, even abnegation.

The democratic process has been accompanied by a budgetary cost that we must face with the same solidarity as that which engendered it.

The path will be a difficult one, because it requires the support of the international financial community, with which negotiations will continue. Domestically speaking, this support will depend on our best effort.

The role of the ministry I head is to propose the means for achieving this in a totally consistent manner.

Indeed, no economic and financial policy can coexist with a climate of social unrest sustained by promise-makers who ignore the constraints of available resources. It is by the measure and the extent of these resources that a spending policy can be assessed. The expenditures budget that was recently adopted is based on known revenues and reflects a medium-term perspective

embracing both the risks of an economic downturn and our ability to deal with one.

This budget is also based on monetary and foreign-trade objectives that were not developed here, the purpose of which is to put together a consistent package of measures without which any one measure might appear inappropriate.

Given this, it is important to think in these terms.

In a context of scarce resources, it would be intolerable to worsen an already expansionary budget by, for instance, increasing total wages—which already represent 56 percent of current expenditures and 27 percent of the general budget—when investment, which is the engine of growth, only represents 21 percent.

This type of reasoning should be behind any criticism or spending proposal, as long as the source of financing is identified.

#### **\*Abessole on Vote Boycott, Dissolving Assembly**

91AF0739A Libreville L'UNION in French  
22 Jan 91 p 7

[Interview with Paul Mba Abessole, chairman of National Rally of Lumberjacks, by Pierre-Marie Mbongo'o; place and date not given: "Press Conference With Paul Mba Abessole"; first paragraph is L'UNION sub-head; second paragraph, L'UNION introduction]

[Text] There is a political impasse; the president must act. The government and the National Assembly should be dissolved. Prime Minister Oye-Mba is my brother-in-law.

Father Paul Mba Abessole, chairman of the National Rally of Lumberjacks, broke his long silence yesterday by calling a press conference at the headquarters of his political party. He addressed a message to the president of the Republic after having discussed the following topics with the press: the Rally of Lumberjacks, the election boycott, the current political situation, and the partial cancellation of legislative elections.

[Mbongo'o] Why have you changed names and gone back to Rally?

[Mba Abessole] The change in name is not arbitrary. It puts an end to the old quarrel over the paternity of the National Recovery Movement [Morena]. We decided to leave that problem to the founding fathers. We shall see how Morena manages to survive. For us Lumberjacks, it is good riddance.

[Mbongo'o] People are saying that you are contested within the National Rally of Lumberjacks. What exactly is the truth about this?

[Mba Abessole] I am not afraid of being contested. We Lumberjacks engage in discussion and analysis. Those who are interested in the problems of the Lumberjacks

should use our method: intelligence. You will understand, on the other hand, that those who already are already set in their prejudices know nothing of our affairs. You do not impose anything on the Lumberjacks. Of course, there is someone in charge, but decisions are made democratically. That is not contestation.

[Mbongo'o] What is truth about your conflict with the bishopric?

[Mba Abessole] It is not a conflict. The bishopric gave me an ultimatum to which I replied. There has been no response since. However, I think that frank debate is needed within the Gabonese church. I could have not replied, but I did so out of respect for my brothers in the bishopric. On the subject of the debate I am speaking of, I can tell you that the current situation is partially attributable to the church.

[Mbongo'o] Mr. Chairman, you talk about the "goof-off" country in reference to the current situation. What do you mean by we "cannot continue goofing off"?

[Mba Abessole] When I speak of goofing off, I mean, for example, when I see people who claim to be members of the opposition vote for the majority budget. When the vote was taken, the results could have been 64 for and the rest against. Instead it was 74 for and 38 against. In other words, some members of the opposition voted for the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG]. I say we are goofing off.

[Mbongo'o] What are your relations with the other opposition parties?

[Mba Abessole] When it comes to political relations, I should stress that the Gabonese public initially took me for a complete innocent. Now I make more contacts personally, precisely because the situation is not yet clear. Relations are rather cautious. On a person-to-person level, I am Gabonese, and I have many friends and relatives. I am related to a lot of people. I can tell you that I am even on normal terms with Oye-Mba, who was a classmate of mine as well as my brother-in-law, although we do not see enough of each other.

[Mbongo'o] In your opinion, what effect did your boycott have? Was it a success?

[Mba Abessole] The boycott was a success. As a result of it, while the PDG is in the majority, it has taken fright. It was afraid to form a government alone. It was forced to call on people outside the PDG. The cancellation of several seats in the Administrative Chamber is also a result of our boycott. The PDG does not know what to do with its majority anymore. We are waiting for it around the bend; we shall see what they do to govern the country and find solutions to the problems—increasing wages, for instance.

[Mbongo'o] Speaking of which, what is your view on wage increases?

[Mba Abessole] I say we are not talking about wage increases. Remember that, in 1986, wages in teaching and health were cut by 46 percent. Then all salaries in the civil service were cut by 3 percent. If that money is restored now, they cannot call this wage increases. On the contrary—there have been no increases in this country since 1980, while prices have increased 100 percent. For instance, in 1980 a sack of cement cost 1,800 francs. Today, it costs 3,600 francs. So the minister of finance is fooling no one. When this reimbursement has been made it will be time to discuss increases.

[Mbongo'o] You have spoken of a political impasse. Who is causing it and how?

[Mba Abessole] The president of the Republic is the one who is causing it. He is the one who has the power. He is well-informed. He knows that this Assembly and this government will not go far. The president is the one who must make the decision to dissolve those two bodies that are creating an impasse. I am speaking frankly. To resolve the situation, we have suggested that the Assembly be dissolved as rapidly as possible and that a temporary government be formed with the mission of providing an effective response to the people's aspirations, i.e., redistricting and calling in international experts to prepare and submit a report to the head of state on new legislative elections.

[Mbongo'o] Why are Lumberjack representatives participating in an Assembly that you describe as a "load of bull"?

[Mba Abessole] As I said in my letter to the cells, we do not believe in this Assembly, but we are there anyway so that we can already begin to find out who really belongs to the opposition.

[Mbongo'o] The resolution validating the parties expired 31 December. Are we in a legal vacuum?

[Mba Abessole] There is indeed a legal vacuum. And given that, it is up to the president to take action. That is the only institution in place, since there is no constitution at present, which means that the government and the Assembly have no basis.

## Rwanda

### 1,522 'Presumed' Rebels Set Free 27 Mar

EA2703212991 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1115 GMT 27 Mar 91

[Text] One thousand five hundred twenty two people presumed to be rebel accomplices who were arrested and detained following the 1 October attack have been freed. This was announced yesterday afternoon by Dr. Sylvestre Nsanzimana, the minister of justice. The minister said that the public ministry had not been able to gather enough evidence to justify their being charged before the courts of justice.

The minister stressed that the move was not linked to the draft cease-fire that was agreed upon one week ago and which is to be signed in Zaire on Friday [29 March] in the presence of Mobutu Sese Seko, the Zairian president, and Salim Ahmed Salim, the OAU secretary general. Officially, 1,560 people were still in detention last month accused of complicity with the aggressors.

## Zaire

### Premier To Appoint New Cabinet by 'End of Week'

AB2703151691 Dakar PANA in English 1536 GMT  
26 Mar 91

[Text] Dakar, 26 March (PANA)—Newly-appointed Zairian Prime Minister, Mulumba Lukoji, said in Kinshasa on Monday that the composition of his cabinet would be made public by the end of the week.

Lukoji, who was appointed by President Mobutu Sese Seko on 15 March to form an enlarged transition government, told newsmen that three criteria—competence, nationalism and credibility—were the deciding factors in the selection of the new cabinet members. He said the objective of the cabinet would be to safeguard territorial integrity and resolve socio-economic problems especially poverty and misery among the population.

Lukoji had held consultations with President Mobutu as well as his predecessor and leaders of the various opposition parties.

### Canada To Help Establish Electoral Process

AB2703181691 Dakar PANA in French 1554 GMT  
21 Mar 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 21 Mar (AZAP/PANA)—The Canadian agency Elections-Canada is ready to help establish a body independent of all political affiliations to handle the electoral process in Zaire in collaboration with national observers. Jean-Pierre Kingsley, the director general of Elections-Canada, noted that the process that has been initiated to establish an electoral law would signify that there will be a body in Zaire similar to the one of which he is director.

There are some technical aspects of an election that can be transposed with some modifications, he said, emphasizing that Zaire has a history, traditions, and cultural values that must be respected.

Mr. Kingsley was received last Tuesday [19 March] by outgoing Foreign Minister Mushobekwa Kalimba Wa Katana. After this audience, Mr. Kingsley told the ZAIRIAN NEWS AGENCY (AZAP) that Zairian institutions, government circles, and the opposition appreciate the Canadian electoral system. The Elections-Canada managing director also made it known that his organization is limited only to determining needs, but that the nature and level of assistance to be given are to be determined by the Canadian Government.

## Ethiopia

### 'Thousands' of Somali Refugees Reportedly Arriving

EA2703224991 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1000 GMT 27 Mar 91

[Text] Thousands of Somali refugees arriving in Ethiopia have brought more social and financial strains to Addis Ababa. Ethiopian authorities have now asked for assistance from other countries to cope with the worsening situation. Radio Ethiopia reports that the situation was deteriorating, taking into consideration the increasing number of Ethiopians returning home from other countries. The radio said that more than half a million Somalis were already in the country and their number was on the increase.

## Kenya

### Editors Protest Violence Against Journalists

EA2703154691 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1800 GMT 26 Mar 91

[Text] In the past one month alone, there have been two reported incidents of violence against journalists. While there have been horrendous stories of violence against journalists in other countries, it is not a common occurrence in this country. News editors from the three dailies, NATION, KENYA TIMES and THE STANDARD, agreed it was an outrageous trend and explained some of the possible causes behind it.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified NATION editor] I think the main problem is lack of understanding by members of the public and some of them who should be able to understand, like politicians and members of the security forces. They do not understand the role of journalists, that they are mere messengers. They possibly think that by harming a messenger you stop the message from getting [as heard], which is wrong.

[STANDARD editor] Any person who for some one reason or another decides to be crude in public by raining blows on any other person in my mind would be a woolly-headed or (?bold-headed) person. This in my mind, therefore, would be my view of the askaris [guards], particularly the city commissioner's askaris and others—we have had cases elsewhere—and policemen who have also found it necessary to communicate with the press by way of brutal manner, as has been before.

[KENYA TIMES editor] We have been waiting for some kind of official word from the authorities. We have been waiting to hear that the people who allegedly beat them have been brought in for questioning or anything. Nothing has been done so far. We haven't heard a word. And then there are certain leaders who have threatened reporters, you know, at public rallies, actually threatened them with violence. And that is worrying because the press has a job to do.

We have a job to do. We must gather news. Whether some people like what we are gathering or not is not the issue here. The thing is that we operate within the laws of this country and within our Constitution and that we must be, we must be treated like people going about their work in a decent way. You can't have city commission askaris beating up reporters like they were reported to have done to a STANDARD photographer. [end recording]

## Somalia

### Government 'Unhappy' About 'Incident' at Airport

EA2703210091 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali  
1645 GMT 27 Mar 91

[Text] A spokesman from the Somali Republic's Ministry of Information has said that the interim government is unhappy about [kaxumaatey] the 25 March incident at Kismaayo Airport. The spokesman added that the Somali liberation forces do not direct their attacks at civilians, public property, and humanitarian relief intended for the Somali people, for the interim government had already permitted foreign governments and international humanitarian agencies, such as the Italian Government and others, to provide Somalia with humanitarian aid and to use the airports and seaports of Mogadishu, Berbera and Kismaayo.

The government had also made clear to these governments and international agencies that they were required to inform the Somali Government in advance when their planes entered the country's airspace and to ask for landing and docking permission.

The spokesman added that the Somali liberation forces are only pursuing the remnants of the defunct regime of Siad Barre and are attacking selected areas which it is believed that the remnants use as conduits to receive arms [words indistinct].

The Somali interim government thanks the Italian Government for its efforts to reconcile the Somali nation and for its humanitarian aid to the Somali people. The government also hopes that the Italian Government will keep up its assistance to Somalia.

[Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali at 1645 GMT on 27 March also reports, "A senior official spokesman for the Somali Republic's Ministry of Land and Air Transport has said that these days an increased number of planes are violating the country's airspace without any permission for overflights and landings. For this reason, the ministry warns international agencies, governments, and other organisations not to violate the country's airspace or make landings without prior permission to do so.

["The spokesman said there are armed conflicts under way at some of the country's district airports, and it is therefore important that planes should give advance

notice of their arrival to the relevant authorities dealing with the country's airspace for the sake of these planes' safety.

["In conclusion, the senior official said the government accepts relief aid for distribution to the Somali people wherever they may be."]

[Also, Rome International Service in Somali at 1640 GMT on 27 March reports, "As a result of the incidents which continue to occur, the Italian Government is faced with enormous problems in implementing its relief aid program for the Somali people. A plane loaded with relief aid for Somalia was fired upon at Kismaayo Airport. The Italian Foreign Ministry has issued a statement appealing to the rebel groups which fought against the former regime of Siad Barre to cooperate fully to enable Italy to continue providing Somalia with the planned relief aid."]

### Formation of Tribal Alliances Discussed

PM2703155091 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT  
in Arabic 25 Mar 91 pp 1, 4

[Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah report: "Battle Over In The South: Northern Movement Holds Dialogue With Mogadishu"]

[Text] Djibouti, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—a spokesman for the United Somali Congress [USC], which controls the capital, Mogadishu, and other parts of southern Somalia, has announced that that Congress forces managed the day before yesterday to end the battle in the city of Chisimayu, the capital of the South, around which devastating attacks were launched against the forces allied with former President Mohamed Siad Barre's group and other tribal alliances that emerged in protest at what they described as the USC's seizure of power in the capital.

The source, who spoke to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Djibouti, said that the withdrawing forces—that is, the tribal alliance forces—left behind scores of dead and wounded, in addition to quantities of the government arms that the Siad Barre forces removed from the capital, Mogadishu, when they fled following its capture by USC forces.

The source added that many of those who fled from around Chisimayu entered Kenyan territory. Asked about his information concerning Siad Barre himself, who was said to be staying in a village in that area, called Qarbahri [as transliterated], he said: Our doubts that Siad Barre is still alive are increasing, because none of those captured by the USC forces claims to have seen Siad Barre since their departure from Mogadishu with him over nearly two months ago.

Tribal alliances in Somalia are now formed in a new and very complex manner. Siad Barre's supporters fleeing to the South have managed to polarize some leaders of the great Ogaden tribe and some leaders of al-Magartiyah [as

transliterated], which has trade and economic capabilities, in addition to Marehan, Siad Barre's tribe.

All these tribes, together with small groups representing the Darot tribe, were said to have allied with al-Hawiyah [as transliterated]—President 'Ali Mahdi's tribe—to topple Siad Barre. But according to the source, al-Hawiyah betrayed them and seized power in Mogadishu, the Center, and the South, prompting Darot to rally its old ranks and to try to unite its traditional branches in order to confront al-Hawiyah's domination.

Asked whether the alliance with Siad Barre and others would continue to the extent of contemplating an attack on the capital, the source said: We will fight until we become partners in central government. And I believe that we will succeed, as have the northern leaders—the Somali National Movement led by 'Abd-al-Rahman 'Ali.

As for the situation in northern Somalia, which is adjacent to Djibouti, the movement's political leaders have started to assemble in Djibouti in order to enter Barbar, which has become a temporary capital for the North after the historic capital, Hargeysa, was destroyed.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT asked Brigadier Yusuf, a former ambassador to China who joined the National Movement two years ago, about the situation in the North, and he said: It is stable militarily. Our official relations with Mogadishu are good. The dialogue is continuing between us in order to extricate ourselves from the present Somali dilemma. He added that the prevailing view now is to move toward the national conference proposed by USC Chairman 'Ali Mahdi.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the Somali National Movement will hold its own national conference on 27 April. At that conference the decisive view will be determined with regard to the proposed national conference. The movement will also make its proposals concerning the conference's venue and date. The Mogadishu government proposes that the conference be held in the capital in April, but the National Movement believes that the conference should be held outside the capital, which is controlled by the ruling USC at present.

With regard to the mediations, a Sudanese delegation headed by Information Minister 'Abdallah Muhammad Ahmad arrived in Djibouti yesterday morning, carrying three messages, which the minister said were for Presidents Hassan Gouled and 'Ali Mahdi, as well as for 'Abd-al-Rahman Ahmad 'Ali, leader of the Somali National Movement which controls the North.

Meanwhile, reactions are continuing, since violent conflicts and clashes are occurring among many Somali diplomats abroad, especially in the neighboring African states such as Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti.

## Uganda

### Museveni Urges Somali National Unity Government

EA2703150491 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
 1700 GMT 26 Mar 91

[Text] The chairman of the OAU, President Yoweri Museveni, has, this afternoon, met the Somali minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Abdulle Sheikh Ismail at State House, Entebbe. During the meeting, Mr. Abdulle briefed President Museveni about the current situation in Somalia. The OAU chairman expressed concern about the delay in the formation of a government of national unity in Somalia that would embrace all political forces in the country. He was happy to learn from the Somali minister that the United Somali Congress is inviting other political groups to join it in the formation of a government of national unity and reconciliation, and was willing to relinquish power as soon as the national conference is held in the country.

The OAU chairman appealed to other forces to meet as soon as possible to facilitate the formation of a government of national unity. He appealed to outside forces not to interfere and complicate a solution to the Somali problem. He also called on the international community to avail every possible relief aid to the suffering people of Somalia. President Museveni said that Uganda will contribute in every way possible in order to facilitate viable peaceful solution to the Somali problem. The meeting was attended by the deputy minister of foreign and regional affairs, Mr. Agard Didi.

### Museveni Condemns Acts of Muslim Youth

EA2603205591 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
 1700 GMT 25 Mar 91

[Excerpt] The funeral service for the four police officers who died at the headquarters of Uganda Muslim Supreme Council at Old Kampala last week has been held at the Old St. Cathedral in Kampala. The service was conducted by Reverend Michael Okoth Owino. Speaking at the service, President Yoweri Museveni called on Ugandans to always follow the full process of the law to solve problems amicably without resorting to violence. He advised those who may have grievances to forward them through the NRC [National Resistance Council] representatives for genuine and peaceful solutions.

The president strongly condemned the act of the Muslim youths, who were armed with lethal weapons and confronted the police, who carried no lethal weapons, an act that led to the subsequent deaths of the four police officers. He said the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government would not tolerate people who take

the law into their own hands and infringe on the rights of others. He at the same time advised the police to always follow the right act when executing their work.

The minister of internal affairs, Mr. Ibrahim Mukiibi, said that Ugandans should respect human life and the rule of law. He reaffirmed the dedication of the police force in establishing law and order in the whole country. He said that those who failed to follow standing procedures and take the law into their own hands will be dealt with firmly. Mr Mukiibi said that the NRM government will continue to respect the freedom of worship exercised within the limits of the law of the land.

The acting inspector general of police, Mr. Apolo Byekwaso, said that the four police officers died in the defense of the civil rights of the people of Uganda. He called on Ugandans, particularly the youth, to abstain from violent acts that disrupt public peace. [passage omitted]

### New Muslim Supreme Council Assumes Office

EA2603234591 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
 1700 GMT 25 Mar 91

[Excerpt] The new Uganda Muslim Supreme Council Administration led by the mufti, (Shaykh Ibrahim Sa'd Luwemba), have assumed office at the headquarters of the council at the Old Kampala Mosque. The outgoing interim administration at a ceremony which was witnessed by a record turn-up of Muslims from various parts of the country. [sentence as heard] The handing over and swearing-in of the mufti was also witnessed by the DA [District Administrator] of Kampala, Mr. Charles Owuor, and the secretary general of the Muslim Councils in eastern, southern, and central Africa, (Hajji Juma Sebuliba). The handing over follows a ruling by the Supreme Court last week that the elections which were held at Kibuli in 1987 were lawful and valid.

Speaking during the ceremony, (Shaykh Luwemba) appealed to all Muslims to forgive one another and forget their differences and work together for unity and peace. He pledged to work with the government to ensure law and order all the time. The mufti urged those who witnessed the ceremony and others to keep the peace in their areas and never discriminate against anyone because of his or her religion or tribe. He condemned the acts of youths who occupied the Old Kampala Mosque last week and warned that he would not tolerate sects which are in the habit of taking over mosques by force. The mufti advised such sects that if they do not agree with what others are teaching they should put up their own mosques where they can teach what they believe instead of resorting to taking over mosques by force. Earlier, the outgoing chief kadhi, Shaykh Rajab Kakooza, asked all Muslims to work for peace and ensure unity amongst themselves. [passage omitted]

### **ANC Appeals for Calm on Reef During Easter**

*MB2803131891 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1100 GMT 28 Mar 91*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has appealed for calm on the reef during the Easter weekend. However, the organization's Ronnie Mamoepa warned their patience cannot stretch forever.

[Begin Mamoepa recording] While the state has the capacity and potential to stop this massacre of our people, the behavior of its security forces has shown no political will to end this carnage. From this we can only infer that the violence in our region is in the interest of the state and it will therefore not submit. The need to restore peace and stability in the townships, therefore, rests on the people themselves. Unless the people take active steps to form defense units peace will remain elusive. We therefore call on all our people to remain vigilant throughout the Easter weekend. [end recording]

That's Ronnie Mamoepa of the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] branch of the ANC. Earlier today the organization called for a stronger defense presence in the Reef townships saying the residents had lost all trust in police impartiality.

### **Alexandra Night Vigil Attacked, People Killed**

#### **12 Die in 'Revenge' Killings**

*MB2703095691 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 0600 GMT 27 Mar 91*

[Telephone interview with reporter Chris Olckers by announcer John Bishop; from the SABC Johannesburg Studio; on the "Good Morning South Africa" program—live]

[Text] Twelve people were killed and 13 wounded in Alexandra on the East Rand this morning when heavily armed men opened fire on a group of people taking part in a night vigil. Chris Olckers reports from the scene of the shooting:

[Olckers] Good morning John.

[Bishop] Good morning, you're there on the spot, what's it looking like?

[Olckers] Well, It's one of the worst crime scenes I have ever witnessed. It is incredibly sad and very disturbing. A person is actually physically ill by what I've seen here. What happened was at about at 0420 [0220 GMT] this morning there was a wake for a woman that died in the violence two weeks ago. At that time men burst into the house armed with an AK-47 rifle and a .38 pistol, a .38 revolver, sorry. They just opened fire on the people inside. The people could not get out of the house, they were trapped inside because every window has got burglar proofing, there was no way that they could escape.

The woman for whom the wake was being held—her husband lost another two sons, two of his sisters—it is just unbelievable. Most of the people here were Pedi or Swazi speaking people. They told me that they had nothing to do with the ongoing violence in Alexandra. They cannot explain why they were targeted, but it is a very, very disturbing site. I just cannot believe how people still got out here alive.

[Bishop] Chris, at this early stage, can you tell us anything to do with factions or political groupings, any evidence?

[Olckers] Well, it's very difficult to determine, but apparently about two weeks ago on the 9th and 10th of this month, when the first outbreak of violence occurred between supporters of the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha, the owner of this house—who was also killed this morning—apparently helped a man who had been wounded in faction fighting, and he took him to hospital. And it would appear that this could be a revenge attack because he helped a guy from the opposition.

This area where they are—the people living here are predominantly Zulu speaking. But they are [also] Swazi and Pedi speaking.

[Bishop] Chris, apart from peace of course, have you got any indication what the people of Alexandra want? I mean, do they want a curfew? Do they want more police? Do they even want the army to return?

[Olckers] It's a very difficult question to answer. I think, well, the biggest problem is that it doesn't matter whether you have police or whether you have a curfew. Perpetrators of crimes like these come out of the dark—Alexandra is one of the worst townships in our country, that's actually a disgrace—and they come out of the shacks, they attack like lightning. I saw it two weeks ago where the whole area was full of policemen, was full of members of the South African Defense Force, yet still, people were being killed, because it's lightning attacks. They move out, shoot, or hack, or stab, and then they disappear in back between the shacks. There is no way you even see them, all you find are the bodies.

[Bishop] In spite of that are people going to work?

[Olckers] Yes, in a shack next to the death house, I saw a man shaving, getting ready early this morning, and he went to work. I asked him, how does he feel about this, and he just looked at me and he said, sir, the violence cannot continue, it cannot continue.

[Bishop] And, finally, are the police going to take extra measures today?

[Olckers] Well, there's a great police presence here already, I understand that more people have been sent from Pretoria under the direct instructions of the commissioner of police, General Johan van der Merwe, because it is definite that there will be revenge actions in some way or another. People who will say that they had to take revenge for what happened here this morning.

But, what I do understand is that the police have very good information on who might have been responsible for this, obviously they won't tell what it is. I understand that they have got very good leads, and as one police officer said to me, if they can get only one member of the gang that attacked this house, they will get the others.

[Bishop] Chris Olckers, thank you very much for that on-the-spot live report.

### Death Toll 15; ANC Blames Police

MB2703100391 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0800 GMT 27 Mar 91

[Text] The Alexandra branch of the ANC [African National Congress] has blamed the massacre of 15 people in the township this morning on the police. Thirty-three people were gunned down in cold blood in the township while holding a night vigil. ANC Alexandra chairman Popo Molefe says police were at the scene before the attack and then later left. He says Alexandra has been declared an unrest area and police are supposed to be patrolling the area.

But police say they weren't asked to stay at the gathering after investigating a report that a group of about 200 men were in the township. Police media liaison spokesman, Major Ray Harold:

[Begin Harold recording] Prior to this attack the police were approached by the mourners who alleged that a group of armed men had been at the vigil. The South African police responded immediately and there were no signs of such a group. The police were not approached to remain at the vigil or to provide protection but they decided to intensify the patrols in the area. One of these patrols had been in the area approximately ten minutes prior to the attack but once again nothing irregular was found. As far as can be ascertained this attack is not of a political nature whatsoever and the people who were attacked have no links with any political organization. [end recording]

That's Maj. Ray Harold. Police say a special investigation unit has been set up to look at the incident.

### More on Massacre

MB2703130691 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 27 Mar 91

[Text] Police vehicles with loudspeakers are moving through strife-torn Alexandra near Sandton and reminding people that it has been declared an unrest area.

Reporters have also been ordered to leave the area. A police spokesman said Alexandra had been declared an unrest area more than a month ago. Earlier, police headquarters in Pretoria said a man believed to have been involved in this morning's shooting attack on mourners at Alexandra near Sandton has been identified and is being sought.

The commissioner of police, General Johan van der Merwe, has ordered the formation of a special team to

investigate the attack in which 12 people were killed and 17 injured. The police said a group of Swazis had been conducting a vigil at a house in Alexandra. A group of men approaching the house broke down the door and started shooting blindly at the mourners. The police have seized a .38 special revolver as well as AK-47 and two 5 caliber cartridge cases [as heard].

The police said that the mourners had informed them earlier of the presence of a group of armed men at the vigil and that they had called at the house 17 times before the incident took place. However, their task had been hampered by thick mist that had reduced visibility in the area.

### ANC, Inkatha Discuss Violence

MB2703143091 London BBC World Service  
in English 1309 GMT 27 Mar 91

[From the "24 Hours" program presented by George Eason—recorded]

[Text] [Eason] Fifteen dead and 18 injured: The toll of yet another outburst of violence in the black townships of South Africa, on this occasion at a funeral wake in Alexandra, near Johannesburg. Some of the victims are said to be members of the youth movement allied to the ANC, the African National Congress, which has accused the security forces of failing to prevent the violence.

It is an accusation that has been made before, as is the one the attackers were Zulus, possibly members of the Inkatha movement. It had been hoped that when the leaders of the two black movements, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of Inkatha and Nelson Mandela, for the ANC, made up their differences last January, the violence would stop. The hope seems increasingly vain, or does it?

With me are M. D. Naidoo, of the African National Congress, and Ben Skosana, representing Inkatha. Mr. Skosana, if I could come to you first: Do you accept this incident is (?rightly) being claimed part of this continuing Inkatha-ANC rivalry?

[Skosana] Well, I am aware that allegations are saying that the Zulus are responsible for that. I think we should distinguish between Inkatha and the Zulu-speaking people. This is not one and the same thing. At the moment, for a fact, the ANC and Inkatha are vigorously pursuing the provisions of the agreement which was reached on 29 January and, therefore, I would deny that this is Inkatha's responsibility.

[Eason] Mr. Naidoo: Do you believe that? Do you accept this has not to do...[pauses, changes thought] this was not members of Inkatha?

[Naidoo] I would be inclined to say that the maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the [word indistinct] government and it is that government that has repeatedly failed to maintain law and order, particularly when ANC wakes, meeting, and rallies are taking place and the principal victims who are killed are ANC.

[Eason] Are you saying it does not actually matter whether it is Zulus or anybody else, that the government must do something...

[Naidoo, interrupting] Not only that. I think it is the government that is responsible for putting forward the idea that it Inkatha-Zulu as against ANC-Xhosa. This element gives the government a deniability of responsibility. I do not think that we have to go very far to find the culprit. I believe that the absence of the security forces at this wake, the withdrawal of the soldiers after an appeal was made to the authorities, the failure to identify some 200-odd people who were assembling and who are alleged to have been the assailants, I do not think that can be done or can happen without complicity in the security forces. The ANC is not satisfied that the dangerous CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau], which has formally disbanded, in fact has ceased to operate.

[Eason] Mr. Skosana: There have been persistent reports of collusion between the security forces and Inkatha. Do you, firstly, accept that has happened? Secondly, what would the government gain from it even if it did happen?

[Skosana] Well, I do not think that anything happened, really. Those are just allegations, really, but one does find that there are elements within the security [forces] who are also against reformers and negotiators and they [words indistinct] try any other means to (?degrade) the process itself but to say that they have been colluding with so and so, to me, they are pure allegations.

[Eason] Now, you said earlier that Inkatha was pursuing the agreement to stop violence but Frank Chikane, the secretary general of the South African Council of Churches said yesterday that all efforts to stop the violence have completely broken down. One of you must be wrong.

[Skosana] Well, I do not believe the process has broken down. What the churches need to do and the church leaders need to do is to reinforce the peace committee between the ANC and Inkatha, which is 12 (?per) side and, therefore, for them to call for a national meeting. I do not see what they hope to achieve with that. [sentence as heard]

They ought to reinforce what is happening on the ground, reinforcement of groups to try and widen the peace process.

[Eason] Mr. Naidoo: Do you think the call by Frank Chikane for a national conference of all political leaders will achieve anything, in particular, obviously, an end to the majority of this violence?

[Naidoo] I think that Frank Chikane's call and every other such call must be pursued by all the organizations and the people, including the churches and including the government in the pursuit of an end to the spilling of violence. But, let me add that as long as there are hidden forces within the machinery of state, part of the government's structures that are responsible for these killings, it is going to be very, very difficult to eliminate them. I

accept that the leading elements in Inkatha want to see an end to these killings but I doubt whether Inkatha, just as much as perhaps [words indistinct] the ANC, is free from the kind of infiltration for which the South African Government has been very wellknown.

[Eason] Mr. Naidoo, Mr. Skosana: Thank you very much indeed for talking to us.

### **Buthelezi Says Hopes for Peace Decreasing**

*MB2603153891 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 25 Mar 91*

[Text] Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, kwaZulu chief minister and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, says hopes for peace between Inkatha and the African National Congress [ANC] are growing slimmer by the day.

Dr. Buthelezi told the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi today that many Inkatha members have been killed by the ANC since the two parties signed a peace accord earlier this year.

He said Inkatha members are attacked when they attend meetings held to inform the public about the peace agreement. He added that the ANC has not yet appointed members to serve on the special committee to monitor the violence at Alexandra. The committee was recently agreed upon by the two parties.

The ANC has categorically denied Dr. Buthelezi's allegations. ANC publicity chief Dr. Pallo Jordan said that there is no evidence that the people who had gathered at Daveyton were members of the ANC, nor that their intention had been to attack members of Inkatha.

Dr. Jordan said that Dr. Buthelezi's remarks do not contribute towards peace efforts.

### **De Klerk To Tour UK, Denmark, Ireland in Apr**

*MB2603111991 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 26 Mar 91*

[Text] State President F.W. de Klerk is heading for Europe again. He'll tour England, Denmark and Ireland next month. Patrick Cull reports he'll meet British Prime Minister John Major, and other political leaders.

[Cull] De Klerk's visit to Ireland and Denmark is particularly significant as these two countries have adopted (?a tougher stance) from the European Community against South Africa.

The president is to meet Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter on 24 April, and his Irish counterpart, Charles Haughey, a day later, for what he described as (?talks) on events since 2 February last year, the abolition of apartheid, and the introduction of a democratic system in South Africa.

Apart from talks with Major during his two-day stop in Britain, de Klerk will address several organizations,

including the Annual Convention of the Institute of Directors, then will meet chairmen of banks and financial institutions.

### European Visit Confirmed

*MB2603172691 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 26 Mar 91*

[Text] It has been confirmed in Cape Town that President F.W. de Klerk of South Africa is to visit Britain, Denmark, and Ireland. The statement released by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said the visit would take place from 22 to 26 April.

President de Klerk is to deliver several speeches during his European visit. Mr. Botha says the visit will offer an opportunity to discuss developments in South Africa in the light of the initiatives begun last year by President de Klerk.

Our political news staff say the visit of President de Klerk to Denmark and Ireland is of exceptional importance since these countries have been among South Africa's severest critics.

### Denmark, Ireland Visit 'Important'

*MB2603174491 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 26 Mar 91*

[Text] State President F. w. de Klerk says he considers his upcoming visit to Denmark and Ireland to be very important because these are the only two European Community countries that he has not yet visited.

President de Klerk told a news conference in Cape Town that relations with the two countries have improved considerably and that his visit will give him the opportunity to put South Africa's case across.

President de Klerk and Foreign Minister Pik Botha are due to hold talks with government officials of the two countries between 22 and 26 April, after which they will meet British Prime Minister Mr. John Major in London.

### 'Breakthrough' in Trade With Thailand, Others

*MB2603123591 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Mar 91 p 3*

[Report by Matthew Curtin: "SA Working Hard on New Asian Trading Ties"]

[Text] Export opportunities for SA [South African] companies have been boosted by the warming of trade relations with Thailand, says SA Foreign Trade Organization (SAFTO) executive Graham Limerick.

He said yesterday SAFTO had made the breakthrough in relations with Thailand last year and the Southeast Asian country was "the country of opportunity for joint ventures".

Since then several SA companies had picked up contracts, but he would not give details of the deals.

Limerick, SAFTO's Asia Department manager, led a fact-finding mission to Thailand and mainland China in November. A second mission will visit the two countries in May.

As a newly industrialised country, Thailand was experiencing rapid economic growth, which had to be sustained by the import of technology. SA, with a similar mixture of "first and third world economic components" was well placed to provide this.

Thai nationals no longer needed visas to visit SA, said Limerick.

The Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation of Africa was offering short-term credit insurance cover for exports to Thailand.

An SA trade mission returned from Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan last week, and Limerick said there was growing Southeast Asian competition to review their position on sanctions and establish trading links with SA.

Demand for SA exports was also growing in mainland China, where there was interest in a wide range of goods: products for the mining and building industries, and chemicals in particular.

### \*Armcor Claims CBW Aid Given to Israel

*91AF0657E Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 17 Jan 91 p 11*

[Article by Marga Ley: "How Can South Africa Be of Assistance to Gulf Task Force? Weaponry Tested under Desert Conditions"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Another domain where South Africa can be of service to the international task force is in dealing with the technology needed to wage war under desert conditions.

Until recently, the Republic was still successfully involved in a war being fought under the semi-desert areas of northern Namibia and Angola, where sand was also one of the greatest problems.

Sand in fine machinery, such as aircraft motors, works like sandpaper. The Americans are now getting only something like 300 hours of flying time out of their aircraft, while South Africa's equipment was able to last 3,800 hours before it had to be serviced.

In an advertisement placed in a foreign publication, Armcor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] also recently spotlighted the fact that South African weaponry is tested under desert conditions. Whether Armcor has been approached for help or equipment, he is not allowed to disclose, says Mr. Don Henning, a spokesman for the firm.

As far as equipment is concerned, South Africa has already sent vaccines against cholera, typhus, and anthrax to Israel in case Saddam Husayn makes use of biological weapons.

### **Right-Wing Organizations Listed**

MB2703104191 Cape Town SOUTH in English  
21-27 Mar 91 p 23

[Report by Noel Bruyns: "Who's Who"]

### **[Text]Conservative Party (CP)**

The Conservative Party is the official Opposition in the white parliament. It received 31.5 percent votes (39 of 166 seats) in the 1989 general elections. Andries Treurnicht is the party leader.

The CP broke away from the National Party [NP] in 1982. It accuses the NP of "selling out whites" for a future black majority government and economic ruin.

### **Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) [Reformed National Party]**

The Herstigte Nasionale Party broke away from the National Party in 1969. It has been forced out on to the political fringes by the CP.

Jaap Marais is its leader. The HNP advocates the "white homeland" concept.

### **Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]**

The militant radical rightwing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging was found by its leader, Eugene Terreblanche, in 1973. It claims it has 200,000 members. The party emblem resembles the Nazi swastika.

It has a military wing, Aquila, which trains commandos in the use of arms. Terreblanche: "We do not want a million votes, but a million guns. "Private pilots form the AWB airforce, the Goue Arende [Golden Eagles], who fly AWB leaders around. The AWB has a branch in the Western Cape called the "Committee of 10" which consists of members of various town councils in the Western Cape. The AWB also has a youth branch and a women's branch.

### **Order Van Die Dood (OVD) [Order Of Death]**

The Orde van die Dood was formed as a back-up, in case the AWB should be banned or cease to exist and has been connected to several murders and acts of violence. Its leader is Dawie de Beer.

### **Wit Wolwe [White Wolves]**

Barend Strydom, who went on a shooting spree killing 20 black people in Pretoria's Strydom Square in November 1988, claimed to belong to this group.

The Wit Wolwe has also claimed responsibility for the arson attack on the SA [South African] Council of Churches headquarters in Johannesburg, and for various other attacks.

### **Afrikaner Volkswag [Afrikaner National Watch]**

Professor Carel Boshoff founded the Afrikaner Volkswag in 1984. His is the son-in-law of assassinated Prime Minister H.F. Verwoerd. The group was formed to counteract the secret Afrikaner Broederbond [Afrikaner Brotherhood] organisation of which he had previously been chairperson, but left because of the "liberal influences" it had succumbed to.

It fights for what it calls the peculiarity of whites in Africa and the "right" of Afrikaners to a white "volkstaat" [nation state]. It claims to have a membership of 10,000 families.

### **The Oranfewerkers [the Orange Workers]**

The director of the Oranjewerkers is Hendrik French Verwoerd, son of the former Prime Minister who was assassinated in 1966. Verwoerd wants to form mini-states exclusively for Afrikaners, but has had little success so far.

However, wealthy sympathisers finance a publishing house which has produced about 20 publications in the past two years.

### **Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging (BBB) [White Liberation Movement]**

The Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging, founded in 1987, is based on "refined Nazism", according to its leader, Professor J.C. Schabot.

Jews and blacks would be "repatriated" if the BBB came to power.

### **Blanke Nasionale Beweging (BNB) [White National Movement]**

The Blanke Nasionale Beweging was formed in December 1988 as a direct result of the banning of the BBB. Mr. Wynand der Beer is its leader.

The BNB wants total racial segregation and homelands not only for Africans but also for "coloureds".

### **Boerstaat Party [Boer Homeland Party]**

The Boerstaat Party, founded in 1988, wants to resurrect the Boer republics of the Transvaal, Vrystaat and Vryheid.

Its leader is Robert van Tonder, Piet "Skiet" Rudolf is vice leader.

### **Boere Vryheidsbeweging (BVB) [Boer Freedom Movement]**

The Boere Vryheidsbeweging accepts as members only Protestant Afrikaners of Dutch, German or French descent. It was founded in January 1990 and is led by Professor Alkmaar Swart, a former AWB member.

**Boerenasie-organisasie (BNO) [Boer Nation Organisation]**

The Boerenasie organisasie is an anti-semitic organisation, led by J.L. Erasmus.

**The Kappiekommando [Petticoat commando]**

The Kappiekommando was formed out of the AWB for the "boervrou [boer woman]" to take up the fight beside her husband like the Voortrekker Afrikaner women. It is led by Dr. S.P. van Zyl.

**Patriotic Forum Durban**

This secret organisation is sympathetic to the BBB and has frequent house-meetings. The chairperson is Alan Harvey.

**Brandwag Sekerheid [Security Sentinel]**

Brandwag Sekerheid uses the Pretoria security service Chantelle, which patrols white residential areas, as a cover.

Members wear khaki fatigues and carry weapons. Its director is Francois Jooste.

**Wereld Apartheid Bwering (WAB) [World Apartheid Movement]**

Wereld Apartheid Bwering (WAB) is an international, ultraright Nazi organisation who wish to protect the "purity" of whites and strive for a world take over by whites. Koos Vermeulen is its leader.

**Afrikaner Nasionaal Sosialiste (ANS) [Afrikaner National Socialists]**

Afrikaner Nasionaal Sosialiste is another Nazi organisation which espouses Hitler's ideology. For ANS, blacks and Jews have no place in South Africa.

Dr. Pohll Doussey, Koos Vermeulen and Walter Helm are its leaders.

**Boer Commando**

The Boer Commando is a new ultra-right wing break-away from the AWB. It was formed in Pretoria last month after bitter behind-the-scenes attacks on AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche.

**CP Holds Talks With Bophuthatswana's Mangope**

*MB2703121191 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Mar 91*

[Text] A delegation of the Conservative Party [CP] led by Dr. Andries Treurnicht, has held talks with President Lucas Mangope and members of his cabinet.

The CP spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr. Tom Langley, who was a member of the delegation, said in Pretoria that the CP had had talks with several black leaders in the past few months. The talks with President Mangope were part of continuing contacts.

He said the members of the CP delegation had been the guests of the Bophuthatswana government and that they had also lunched with them. He declined to expand on the purpose of the talks.

**Richards Bay CP Members Opposed to Land Reforms**

*MB2703131491 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 27 Mar 91*

[Text] Conservative Party [CP] members in Richards Bay are strongly opposed to the scrapping of the Group Areas Act and proposals in the White Paper on Land Reform. As Carmel Rickard reports they are threatening tough action to stop the opening up of residential areas.

[Rickard] The scrapping of the Group Areas Act and opening up previously whites-only areas to all races is treason against the white nation. Those are the words of the four Conservative Party members of the nine-person Richards Bay Town Council. After a stormy council session last night the CP members have issued a strongly worded statement saying they will regard any attempt by black people to intrude in white residential areas as animosity [as heard] and could lead to whites taking action. The CP caucus says it will be asking to give evidence to Parliament against the proposed scrapping of the Group Areas Act. Should a CP government come to power they will be asked by their members to disregard any changes to the Group Areas Act law made by the present National Party government and revert to strict separation as soon as possible.

**\*Poll: NP Support Growing Among Coloreds**

*91AF0657B Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 18 Jan 91 p 13*

[Article by Christelle Terreblanche: "New Survey Indicates Strong Support for the NP"]

[Text] Black males in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging Industrial Area (PWV), together with coloreds of both sexes, are the greatest source of potential members for the National Party (NP). That deduction may be made from a series of surveys conducted by the Cape-based firm, Research Surveys, shortly after the NP was opened up to all racial groups last year.

As part of its marketing research for financial institutions, advertising firms, and manufacturing corporations, this enterprise has regulated political and sociological questions since 1986 by means of its mailed-out questionnaire, offering a broader basis for analysis.

From recent surveys it appears that English speakers in Cape Town and Durban, as well as Sotho- and Tswana-speaking South Africans have a more optimistic attitude toward the future than other groups. Whites in rural West Cape Province are by far the most pessimistic about the future.

After the opening up of the NP, 39 percent of urban blacks all told said last year that their opinion of that

party had improved. And an average of 34 percent intimated that they would want to join it. Among the participants, roughly 47 percent of the Sothos, 43 percent of the Tswanas, and 41 percent of the Zulus were in favor of NP membership. Of those in the PWV district, nearly 46 percent said that they would become members.

Although few blacks intimated that their opinion of the NP had fallen, the Xhosa men were particularly eager to declare that theirs had not changed; and 51 percent of them said that they were definitely not contemplating membership in the NP. Rural blacks, as well as men in Cape Town and women in Durban, were particularly uncertain about their future affiliations. Nevertheless, 35 percent of all enfranchised rural blacks under 24 years of age in the PWV have indicated that they want to join the NP. Of these, a high percentage live in the Transvaal and are Tswana-speaking.

But the reputation of the NP has particularly increased in the eyes of Cape Province coloreds and not least among the older guard, including 89 percent of men over 50 years of age.

And 67 percent of them are considering membership, compared with an average of 37 percent for colored men. Many of the older "new members" are Afrikaans-speaking and come from the working class. Women in general were more skeptical (28 percent), but among those with above-average incomes, 43 percent were positive about membership.

Indians have still more misgivings, and about 40 percent indicated they did not know whether their opinion of the NP had improved. Although 40 percent of the men (many over 35 years of age) said that they are currently thinking more of joining it, only 35 percent of the women agree with them.

When it comes down to actual membership in the NP, only the younger Indians (those under 24 years of age) and those with very high incomes were ready to join the NP in any significant numbers.

Percentages vary between 30 and 40 percent. Only 6 percent of Indian women above age 50 are leaning more toward the NP or would consider membership in it.

The results tally in large measure with those of other surveys taken in September and October of last year, in which people of all racial groups were asked about their choice of a leader.

When uninfluenced, spontaneous choices could be made, 74 percent of colored men, 78 percent of colored women, 64 percent of Indian men, and 61 percent of Indian women chose National President F.W. de Klerk. Nelson Mandela received an average of 7 percent of the votes, except for Indian women (1 percent). An average of about 53 percent of blacks chose Mandela, while De Klerk was the choice of nearly 21 percent. Buthelezi was selected by 8 percent of rural blacks, but among urban dwellers he was favored by fewer than 3 percent.

All told, 2 percent of the whites also wanted to have Buthelezi as leader, and just under 50 percent chose De Klerk, but in rural districts, Andries Treurnicht received 23 percent of the votes. In monitored surveys, the percentages were sometimes a great deal higher, and Buthelezi as well as Treurnicht received support among Indian men.

Mandela's support has been monitored among blacks since February (when it was 66 percent); by August it had decreased considerably (53 percent), although by October it had once again slightly recovered (55 percent).

These surveys were not conducted in rural districts.

When, in August 1987, black women were asked what person or organization they chose, 37 percent chose Mandela, 13 percent Oliver Tambo and the ANC [African National Congress], 11 percent P.W. Botha and the government, 10 percent Buthelezi, and 2 percent Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions]. A number of similar and comparable surveys have shown that since that time Buthelezi actually had to relinquish all his support to Mandela and De Klerk.

The results differ a great deal from those of other market and opinion analyses, however, in which there was a considerable expression of support for the Inkatha leader.

The opinion whites have of the NP, however, did not generally appreciate after the opening up of the party and other developments. In rural areas, 37 percent indicated that the NP has gone down in their estimation, while it has improved in the eyes of only 20 percent.

Among urban whites, 35 percent of the men and 25 percent of the women have come out against the opening up of the NP, leaving only about 23 percent who believe that it has improved their opinion of the NP.

All told, 49 percent of the Afrikaner men who were approached report that their opinion of the NP has worsened. In Durban (45 percent) and in Cape Town (40 percent), the opinion of white men regarding the NP has significantly appreciated, but only in Cape Town did the women agree (32 percent). Among them there were many English-speaking women from the highest income group (above 6,000 rands a month). In the PWV area, 42 percent of the men indicated that they might turn against the NP. Yet far fewer indicated that they wished to resign from the NP.

In the cities, 22 percent of Afrikaans-speaking men, as well as men above 50 years of age, said that they wanted to resign. Similar steps were being considered by roughly 20 percent or more of those from the lower middle class and those who live in the Free State. No one in Durban wanted to resign, and 95 percent of the men and 89 percent of the women said that they definitely wanted to remain in the party, but 29 percent in the rural districts of Natal Province are considering terminating their membership. In other cities loyalty among members is slightly more than 60 percent. Rural Afrikaners (77 percent) and those in the East Cape Province and the

Free State (81 percent) still also support the NP unconditionally, notwithstanding their resignations.

Among the English-speaking participants, 26 percent in the cities and 18 percent in the rural areas want to join the party at the present time.

Colored men above age 50 (83 percent) and colored women from the lower middle class, not the working class, (83 percent) are the most optimistic people in the country, along with black inhabitants of the Free State and the East Cape Province cities (75 percent), especially Sothos (73 percent) hard on their heels. In a nationwide survey conducted in September of last year, in which participants were asked whether they felt more positive about the future of the country now than six months earlier, only rural whites were negative in greater numbers (37 percent) than positive (36 percent). Among the young people, 42 percent were negative, and among Afrikaners 43 percent. All told, 43 percent of rural whites in the West Cape Province were negative and only 28 percent positive. Yet the whites of Cape Town itself as well as those of Durban are among the most optimistic groups within the whites. (Only the very wealthy are more positive.)

In all parts of the country and among all groups, men were significantly more optimistic than women. Only 27 percent of Indian women and 33 percent of white women had a somewhat positive focus.

Among black men, Xhosas (22 percent) and those in Cape Town (24 percent) were the most pessimistic, whereas among black women, Zulus (24 percent) and those in Durban (27 percent), serious misgivings about the future existed. Only those in the lowest income groups (less than 500 rands a month) were more negative (28 percent).

Among coloreds, particularly those with middle class incomes (83 percent of the women), English-speakers (72 percent of the men), those under 24 years of age, and men above 50 were extremely optimistic.

Indians from the middle class were again particularly negative (up to 50 percent) about the future.

In surveys conducted since November 1989, it appeared clearly that the optimism of whites has decreased gradually, although not dramatically. In the first month, 49 percent of white men and 34 percent of white women were positive. By September and October of last year, only 40 percent of the men were still positive about the future. The figure was a great deal higher, however, as percentages fell during March and April 1990, when confidence reached its nadir.

In surveys conducted further back in the past, it was clear, concerning support for P.W. Botha, that between August 1986 and February 1989, confidence had decreased only marginally, from about 66 percent to about 64 percent. In that period of time, fewer than 30 percent of the blacks, on the average, gave evidence of trust in the government, a figure that sharply increased after February 2, 1990. Surveys made since February of

last year have shown, however, that the optimism of black men fell from a high point of 60 down to 56 percent, and that of black women from 54 to 51 percent.

That change of viewpoint is also reflected in comparable surveys concerning the friendliness of blacks toward whites. When they were asked in October 1987 whether such an attitude still existed, 54 percent said yes, and by March of last year 60 percent were ready to answer in the affirmative.

Virtually all South Africans are extremely concerned about the pollution of the ocean and the rivers. Now they are being given a selection of debatable environmental questions and they have a clearer idea of what "green" means. For very few participants in the survey had a very complete idea of what the concept comprises.

All told, 80 percent of black women, 70 percent of black men, and a full 88 percent of the rural blacks did not have the slightest notion of what a "green question" is. Although the awareness of whites and coloreds was not always much higher, the blacks thought that it had to do with the preservation of forests and flora. Whites indicated on the average that it implies something about the preservation of the environment.

All told, 58 percent of the urban white participants had previously heard of the concept, whereas in rural areas, 62 percent did not know what it was. All told, 67 percent of coloreds and 79 percent of Indians could not explain the principle, either. A high percentage of white women and rural blacks guessed that "green" must have something to do with blacks or with politics.

#### **\*HNP Criticizes U.S. "Imperialist" Meddling**

91AF0657A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
17 Jan 91 p 2

[Article: "Jaap Marais Also Chooses Iraq's side against the U.S.A."]

[Text] Like the Boer National Party, the Reformed National Party (HNP) has also come out in favor of President Saddam Husayn of Iraq.

In a statement released yesterday, Mr. Jaap Marais, the HNP leader in Pretoria, laid the blame for the Middle East situation on the "imperialistic meddling of the Bush government" of America, which is clearly aimed at protecting the financial interests of oil powers and at maintaining the imperialist influence of America.

Mr. Marais said that the historical right claimed by Iraq to the territory of Kuwait, as a result of the false boundaries that were drawn in an earlier era, can be disputed.

But this does not give the American imperialists the right to interfere or to launch what could turn out to be a worldwide conflagration over a matter that should remain geopolitically restricted to the Gulf region.

"The hypocritical concern of the Americans with respect to Iraq's occupation of Kuwait is gallows humor, because America gave all kinds of help to Saddam during the Iran-Iraq War.

"America's imperialists were not then concerned about war between nations and the possible conquest of Iran by Iraq. That time, America was on Saddam's side."

Mr. Marais said that the imperialistic obsession of American power brokers, now appearing once more, was responsible in large measure for the overthrow of whites by the black communist governments of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

"The same obnoxious American interference is trying to force the whites of South Africa into a similar position. As a nationalistic party, the HNP is dead set against the presumptuous role that may be played by any imperialistic power insensitive to the values of another nation.

"The conflagration of war in the Gulf region can be avoided if America refrains from interfering in the affairs of other nations," he said.

#### **Government, Venda Officials Meet in Cape Town**

*MB2603151491 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 26 Mar 91*

[Text] South Africa and Venda have agreed that the future position and role of Venda can best be discussed at the proposed multiparty conference.

After a meeting at Tuynhuys in Cape Town between members of the South African Government and the Venda Council of National Unity, the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, said the constitutional future of South Africa and the implications for Venda had been discussed. He had made it clear that Venda, as well as Transkei, Ciskei, and Bophuthatswana, had an obvious interest in what happened in South Africa and should have a say in the negotiating process.

Mr. de Klerk said he would be holding talks with President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana soon and there would also be further talks with Transkei and Ciskei.

The chairman of the Venda Council for National Unity, Brigadier M.G. Ramushwama, said the future of Venda rested with Venda and South Africa.

#### **\*Pretoria Whites Differ on Multiracial Amenities**

*91AF0657C Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
23 Jan 91 p 6*

[Article: "Young Pretorians More Opposed to Reform"]

[Text] Most whites in greater Pretoria support free trade districts where all races may do business, but they dig in their heels when the whole question of opening up schools and residential areas is mentioned.

This becomes clear from a study on urban reform in greater Pretoria, carried out at the end of last year. That survey was carried out among all racial groups in the area, under the direction of Mr. Andre Horn of the geography department at the University of Pretoria.

Contrary to general expectations, there was opposition among the younger guard as well as from older whites.

The poll was conducted two weeks after the repeal of the Group Districting Law, and it polled the opinion of the inhabitants of that district among other things, about the opening up of public conveniences, schools, residential and commercial zones.

The findings concerning public conveniences and schools were already made known earlier.

More than 700 people of 18 years of age and older took part in the telephonically conducted opinion poll. This figure includes 350 whites, 250 blacks, 50 coloreds, and 50 Indians from Pretoria, Verwoerdburg, Akasia, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi, Eersterust, and Laudium.

From the findings it appears that people of color are unanimous concerning the desirability of the general abolition of apartheid in Pretoria, while whites differ in their opinions in this matter.

More than three-fourths of the whites who took part in the poll support open commercial zones, while still more want to see at least the central business district open to all racial groups.

On the other hand, most whites are opposed to the wholesale opening up of schools and residential districts. The opposition of whites to open residential districts is especially ascribable to a fear of a lowering of standards.

At least half of the whites, however, are in favor of opening up certain existing and future residential districts.

As far as urban reform is concerned, English speakers unanimously support the total abolition of apartheid, while Afrikaans speakers are either opposed to it or undecided.

The higher income groups also support reform more than the middle and lower income groups.

More than 80 percent of all the racial groups believe that the Group Districting Law will be abolished this year, or modified.

The overwhelming majority of whites of various political convictions believe that law will be repealed, while people of color believe rather that it will simply be modified.

#### **\*Rightwing Detainees Reject Violence for Amnesty**

*91AF0657D Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD  
in Afrikaans 11 Jan 91 p 2*

[Article by Pearlle Joubert: "Militants' Peacemaking Efforts Appear 'Suspicious'"]

[Text] The sudden rejection of violence in favor of negotiation on the part of the far-rightist militants is probably more of an attempt to qualify for amnesty, some of their sympathizers believe. Certain leaders of rightist persuasions assert, however, that "martyrdom" by the police was responsible for this about-face.

Piet "Skiet" Rudolph, who for months fled from the police and allegedly stole weapons, said recently that he wants to negotiate with the government.

The mass murderer of Strijdom Square, Barend Strydom, also said recently that he no longer believes that violent actions can force the government to give a hearing to their demands for a Boer nation.

Those statements have come as a surprise—and a shock—for their followers.

Rudolph's remark in particular has let the rightist movement in for a difficult time, says the leader of the Boer Nation Party, Robert van Tonder.

According to Van Tonder, the "Piet that I know" did not make that speech unless he was "forced to the breaking point." "Never, never, never would Piet have made that statement. Not Piet Rudolph."

He believes that the harsh actions of the police against rightists under detention constitute one of the most important reasons why rightists, and in particular Rudolph, now suddenly believe that they must negotiate with the government rather than pursue their terrorist actions.

Van Tonder also says that the "inhuman" Article 29 of the Internal Security Law is responsible for Rudolph's change of opinion concerning negotiations.

According to a spokesman for the police, Captain Craig Kotze, it is "senseless and in conflict with all logical thinking to contend that Rudolph would make such a statement just because he was going to be martyred."

He says that the police did not use any coercive measures to force Rudolph to make such a statement. "The police have in no case used any coercive measures."

At his first appearance in court, Rudolph requested special permission to make a statement, and he said that in no sense of the word is he being martyred.

Van Tonder, who had assisted at those court proceedings, said, however, that Rudolph looked "utterly crushed," and while his (Rudolph's) statement was being read out, he kept looking "the whole time at Major Johan Pretorius." (Pretorius is the investigating officer in the case.)

"As if he, the chief martyr in Pretorius' eyes, wanted to inquire whether he was now satisfied," Van Tonder said.

"They broke poor Piet Rudolph down to the point that he later said: 'Well all right, then let's talk now'."

The possibility that Rudolph and Strydom made those statements simply to secure political amnesty for themselves is not out of the question, either.

A political consultant from Pretoria, Wim Booyse, says that Rudolph and Strydom are "opportunists" and are making their statements on the subject of negotiation only in order to qualify for political amnesty.

"I am sure that Rudolph did not make any eye-opening statements about negotiation at the time of his arrest." Neither does Booyse exclude the possibility that Rudolph was "forced" to make that statement.

Van Tonder also says that the pronouncements concerning negotiation are an "opportunist-thing." "No one can blame them. They are worth more to us outside than inside."

He is nevertheless still surprised that Rudolph said such a thing: "He is the leader, and the fact that he said it has a serious effect on the other people. Many of his followers immediately accused him of treason, and it was a very distressful thing for them because Piet has always had the image of a fighter in their eyes. Then suddenly he turns tail."

#### **Budget Accords Blacks 'Higher Priority'**

*MB2403143091 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
in English 24 Mar 91 p 2*

["The Sunday Morning Assessment" column by Mike Robertson: "Barend's Hidden Budget 'Extras'"]

[Text] Black economic advancement was accorded a much higher priority in this year's budget than was immediately apparent when Finance Minister Barend du Plessis delivered his speech on Wednesday [20 March].

The government's apparent disregard in the budget of the importance of tackling the immense black housing shortage has drawn howls of protest from the private sector, the Independent Development Trust, the Democratic Party, the ANC [African National Congress] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Union].

This protest stems from Mr du Plessis' emphasis in his speech on an additional allocation of r[Rand]199-million for black housing. But what he failed to point out, according to figures supplied by his department to the SUNDAY TIMES, is that this brought the total allocation for black housing to R913.4-million, an increase of 27.9 percent and one of the highest percentage increases accorded to any expenditure category in the budget.

Mr du Plessis could be accused of undermining the impact of his own budget by failing to point this out. A possible reason for this is that this year's budget has been revised at least twice.

The first estimates of expenditure appear in what is known colloquially as the White Book.

These estimates were revised once government decided that Value Added Tax [VAT] would be introduced at 12 percent and that businesses would be allowed rebates for all expenditure on capital and intermediate goods.

On an annual basis this represents a loss of some R7-billion to the receiver and expenditure totals had to be readjusted.

In addition to this, the government decided political circumstances made it possible to sell off sanctions stockpiles, thereby raising R950-million and necessitating a further revision of expenditure estimates.

An example of the confusion that has arisen as a result of these adjustments is the amount allocated to the South African Police [SAP].

The White Book states that the SAP will receive R4,631-billion. In his budget speech Mr du Plessis said the police would receive an extra R20-million for capital projects from the funds raised by the sale of strategic stockpiles.

An expenditure table published in the Budget Review (an extended version of Mr du Plessis's speech) said the police would receive R5,101-billion. No indication of which is the correct figure has been forthcoming.

As no single department is responsible for black housing, arriving at a final figure for this expenditure item is an even more complicated task.

But, according to figures produced by the Department of Finance after the budget was presented, the total allocation to black housing amounts to R913.4-million. This represents an increase of 27.9 percent on the revised expenditure of R714.3-million on this item in last year's budget.

In contrast, expenditure on white housing was cut by 15.1 percent to R81.5-million.

Finance Deputy Director General Estian Calitz said actual expenditure on black housing could be higher than the R913.4-million as a further R206.6-million had been allocated to the SA [South African] Development Trust. Some of this money would be used for black housing.

Dr. Calitz said it was now almost impossible to ascertain what each race group had received in health allocations as hospitals had been integrated.

Spending on black education had risen by 27.4 percent to R6,833-billion, Indians by 18.6 percent to R977-million, coloureds by 13.9 percent to R2,304-billion and whites by 6.2 percent to R5,950-billion.

When the R500-million allocated towards equalising pensions is taken into account it becomes clear that the percentage of total social spending allocated to blacks, coloureds and Indians has grown markedly.

Interviewed by the SUNDAY TIMES two days after delivering his speech, Mr du Plessis said those who accused him of presenting a "white man's budget" were being unrealistic.

"We ourselves would have constructed a totally different budget if we had had a different set of circumstances. In this budget, we tried our very best with the limited means at our disposal."

Asked about earlier predictions by government officials that up to R2-billion would be allocated to job-creation projects in the form of building schools and servicing land, Mr du Plessis said a general directive had gone out to all departments to accord job-creation maximum priority.

"We are seeking maximum community involvement, if at all possible, in the construction process."

The directive, he said, could be taken to the point of insisting that "cement bricks be made on the premises".

The government, he said, would insist on job creation as a central feature in the application of the R774-million that had been allocated for building black schools and the extra R199-million set aside for black housing.

He pointed out that in addition to this, the Development Bank of Southern Africa would also receive R500-million before the end of this month and another R500-million in the 1991/92 financial year.

"It is a highly professional institution which will know how to apply that funding to the best advantage."

If all this money was used properly, Mr du Plessis said, thousands of jobs could be created while eliminating apartheid backlogs in housing and education.

Mr du Plessis said the government's decision to hand R5-billion in tax and tariff cuts to business in this year's budget was in keeping with its belief that redistribution of wealth could only be achieved through growth.

In his speech he said that if business failed to make use of this opportunity it would have to account to the "needy and unemployed"

Asked about COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Union] categorising his speech as Barend's rubicon, Mr du Plessis said it was unrealistic to expect one budget to be a quick fix in South Africa.

The trade union movement, he said, had to examine its own role.

"Part of the problem in this economy is low productivity, lack of business confidence emanating from strikes, labour unrest, absenteeism and wage negotiations that paralyse production."

COSATU, he said, should not expect the government to "create miracles in an environment that precludes you from running this country as a normal entity. "It is hypocritical to be part of the action paralysing some of our cylinders and then expect that very same car to win first prize in a grand prix."

Mr du Plessis said this year's budget had the twin goals of starting the process of creating equality as well as making a maximum contribution towards a climate conducive for investment.

The VAT exemptions for business, cuts in import tariffs and in company tax were the maximum he could do to achieve the latter.

Changed political circumstances had made it possible for him to raise R950-million through selling strategic stock-piles to make a contribution towards achieving the first goal.

If COSATU and other organisations had added their voices to those demanding the lifting of sanctions he would have been able to do much more.

#### 28 Mar Press Review of Current Issues, Problems MB2803113591

[Editorial Report]

#### MAYIBUYE

New ANC Membership is 'Far Below Expectations'—“The number of people who have joined the ANC [African National Congress] is far below expectations,” notes the page 1 editorial in Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English for March. “While the ANC's opinion is sought on almost all issues, we have at times justifiably drawn public criticism for certain weaknesses. And our performance in the area of self-defence is not very impressive. It is well and good to talk about people's power; but this can sound hollow if the democratic movement is unable to deal with such practical problems as the arrogant electricity cut-offs.” MAYIBUYE believes the “strategic balance is in favour of the democratic forces. But the fruit will not just fall into our laps. The tree must be continually shaken.”

#### BUSINESS DAY

Economic Advisory Plan 'Could Work'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 March feels the revised long-term strategy of the Economic Advisory Council (EAC) contains a model for the new South Africa “which could work.” It says in a page 14 editorial: “An important thrust of the revised strategy is that consensus will have to be achieved for the plan to succeed. Unlike the White Paper on land reform which government presented as unchangeable, the EAC intendst stimulating debate.” “It remains to be seen whether this consensus will be achieved, particularly the extent to which the EAC's mix of markets and interventionism coincides with the ANC's notions of a mixed economy. Agreement on the role of the state will also be crucial. But if consensus can be achieved, South Africa can take a giant leap forward.”

#### SOWETAN

Reinclusion of Homelands Welcome—The sooner the homelands are part of history the better,” says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 March. The state president's remark that the “door is open for the reinclusion of the ‘independent’ homelands” is welcome. “From the start the homelands, apart from being political nonsense, have been painful and bitter places.”

#### NEW NATION

Call for International Inquiry Commission Into Violence—Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 28 March-4 April in its page 6 editorial is “not convinced” the way out of the violence is “to try and prove culpability, however important that may be.” NEW NATION also questions the wisdom of independent judicial commissions of inquiry “because these have historically been a whitewash or, at the very best, academic.” An “international commission of jurists” is sought to “expose the double agenda of the De Klerk government.” NEW NATION also believes the violence cannot be curbed “without first neutralising the government's role in it.” The people are urged to build structures because, “ultimately, it is our responsibility to ensure the safety of our communities.”

#### THE WEEKLY MAIL

Government Seeks Deals With Leaders Who Can Provide Stability—“The Nats [National Party] are still determined that some things will not change in the new order,” writes Steven Friedman in his “Worm's Eye” column on page 15 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 28 March-4 April. “They don't have a detailed vision of what they want to keep; but they have a clear idea of what they are not prepared to lose. They fear that change could mean a ‘descent into Third World standards’ and it is this they are determined to prevent.” “So the government wants to make deals with, and share power with, any leadership which takes middle class concerns seriously and can offer more stability once the deals have been made. It doesn't care whether these leaders are in the ANC, Inkatha or any other movement.” “Their problem is that apartheid has ensured there aren't any leaders yet who can ensure that their supporters stick to compromises.”

Scepticism About Police Change—A page 16 editorial notes the police's order to remove the media from the Alexandra township during its mini state of emergency, saying: “As soon as the police bar the media they signal that they want to act without public scrutiny. There can only be one reason for this move: they want to do things they don't want South Africans or the outside world to know about.” The incident “signals how easily the police slip back into old habits and how eager at least some of them are to retain and use the hated Emergency powers. As long as they do so, we are going to be sceptical about claims that they are changing.”

## Angola

### UN Relief Program Reported To Resume 28 Mar

MB2803073091 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0600 GMT 28 Mar 91

[Text] According to a decision from high circles, the UN relief program to assist victims of drought and war in central and southern Angola will only resume today. This was revealed by ANGOP, citing official sources.

The UN operation was expected to resume yesterday with a simultaneous departure of truck convoys from three distinct points. Dozens of trucks carrying hundreds of tonnes of medicines, food, and cooking utensils are expected to leave today from Luanda, Lobito, and Namibia for Cuanza Sul, Huambo, and the Mavinga region, respectively.

It will be recalled that the UN relief program was halted by the Angolan Government because of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] attacks on bridges and civilians.

### \*Dos Santos, Namibia's Nujoma News Conference

91AF0709A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 25 Jan 91 p 3

[Text] At the end of the official friendly visit that the president of Namibia paid to the People's Republic of Angola, the two statesmen held a press conference yesterday [24 Jan] at February Fourth International Airport in Luanda.

Before the question and answer period, Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Sam Nujoma, respectively, made the introductory remarks that follow:

[Dos Santos] For us, it has been a great pleasure to be with President Sam Nujoma these past few days during which we have discussed in great depth various matters of mutual interest. We have also analyzed problems related to current international circumstances, and naturally we have reviewed matters connected to peace in Angola and the prospects for economic and technical-scientific cooperation between Angola and Namibia.

His Excellency the President of Namibia wanted to hold this brief meeting with the press in order to be able to answer a few questions in spite of the fact that we have prepared a final press communique that sums up the essentials of what was discussed during his stay.

We thank His Excellency President Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia, and his illustrious delegation once again for their presence among us. We are convinced that this first State visit is going to contribute significantly to reinforcing the bonds of friendship and cooperation that exist between our two countries.

[Nujoma] On behalf of my delegation and the government of the Republic of Namibia, I would like to express

our deep gratitude and appreciation to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, for the warm traditional African and Angolan reception and the kind hospitality that my delegation and I have enjoyed here.

We have had the pleasure of coming to our second fatherland in order to renew our relationship and consolidate that relationship with the fatherland personally and our comrades from the People's Republic of Angola. We already signed scientific cooperation agreements with the People's Republic of Angola on 18 September 1990 in Lubango, and we have come here with my comrade ministers and businessmen with the objective of implementing those agreements. And we have had successes or successful talks with Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and in addition, my colleagues from the delegation met with their counterparts and the businessmen also met with their counterparts, the Chamber of Commerce of Angola.

We are leaving here very satisfied that our first official visit, after we left here on 14 September 1989 as guerrillas and at that time we were considered terrorists. And now we return representing all the people of Namibia. In this context, I would like once more to express our sincere gratitude for the political, diplomatic and material support that the revolutionary people of Angola have offered to us, in particular during those days when our country was still covered with dark clouds, when powerful forces were denouncing us as terrorists and were openly supporting South Africa. But justice and truth have prevailed.

Finally, I would like to thank you, the members of the press, for the support that you have given us over a period of several years. You have played an important role by exposing the atrocities that have been perpetrated upon our people by the apartheid regime. Some of you ran risks by going to the front line and also entering Namibia to try to find out the truth about the oppression of our people. Some of you were arrested by the South Africans, but you never stopped exposing those crimes and giving publicity to our cause. We consider the press to be our fellow effective combatants for justice and liberty. That is if this press is in the hands of people who believe in justice, in human dignity for all, without regard to color or race. And many of you have played that role.

Therefore, I would like to thank all of you for the support that you have given us. You are welcome to the Republic of Namibia if you ever get the chance to visit our desert, our mountains, our bases, and our forests.

Once more I would like to thank you all for everything that you have done for us during our struggle.

[JORNAL] In what areas will bilateral cooperation have the greatest frequency?

[Nujoma] In the first place, we discussed bilateral cooperation between our two countries in terms of commerce, in terms of joint projects, such as the Ruacana hydroelectric plan, and we are planning to cooperate in terms of vaccinating cattle on both sides of the border in order to eliminate the diseases among the cattle that we raise, with the goal of increasing productivity of our meat and also the products that derive from it, and also to cooperate in fishing along our coast.

Likewise, our two coasts are blessed with great quantities of fish, as a result of the cold Benguela currents, and we also have food for our fish in this case. We have fish in abundance. We are also planning to cooperate at the level of SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference], our group, our economic organization, and we also plan to cooperate in all the branches of human resources. We believe that if we do not develop our economies efficiently, in isolation we will not just confine ourselves in SADCC, but also we are going to try to go beyond that, because Africa can only be politically independent if this political independence is accompanied by economic independence.

[JORNAL] Does the presence of the Angolan delegation in South Africa open trade prospects with that country?

[Dos Santos] The delegation has not yet returned. It is a question of a trade delegation that went to explore several possibilities of interchange in that area.

There are not yet precise areas in which trade may be carried out. You know perfectly well that there is one important political condition, and that is the fact of apartheid persisting in South Africa, instability, and, in a way, interference in the affairs of Angola.

Through this exercise, we are trying to discuss our problems in a wide-ranging manner, linking trade and economic matters to political matters, in such a way that the two countries can enter into a phase of acceptable relations.

[JORNAL] How does the Namibian Government view the peace process that is now under way in the People's Republic of Angola?

[Nujoma] The Government of the Republic of Namibia wholeheartedly supports the initiatives carried out by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos concerning negotiations with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. We are going to do everything within the realm of possibility on our side to encourage and strengthen these negotiations. We already did this when Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos asked the international community in general and the United Nations in particular, the World Food Program and the International Committee of the Red Cross, to use Namibia for the purchase and delivery of food that is arriving at Namibia's ports in order to be transported to the interior of the People's Republic of Angola, including the areas occupied by UNITA. We are pledged to this course of action. Currently, the People's Republic of

Angola has suspended this operation, and as soon as the Angolan Government allows this operation to continue, we will also be willing to allow the operation to continue on our side. This is our practical support for the initiatives that have been taken by comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to find peace and stability in this country.

[JORNAL] Mister President, can you comment on the results of the meetings held in Washington and Portugal concerning the peace process in Angola?

[Dos Santos] We can say that the meeting that was held in Washington produced some satisfactory results.

After those results, we verified that there was a meeting held in Portugal among the United States of America, the Soviet Union, and Portugal, where palpable results were also produced. There really is a positive development. We have already reacted to the documents that were prepared in Portugal, accepting them in principle. We suggested slight modifications. This means that if UNITA does not create other obstacles, if it does not raise new problems, then the sixth round of talks may unfold in a climate of great hope and bring even greater results. It may not bring about a cease-fire immediately. But it may mark a decisive step in the search for peace. This is our desire and let us hope that UNITA cooperates.

[JORNAL] To what extent may the conflict in the Persian Gulf influence the Angolan peace process?

[Dos Santos] I do not see any connection between the Angolan conflict and the conflict that is taking place in the Middle East. It is obvious that if the United States, which is leading the forces that are fighting at this moment in the Middle East against Iraq, and which back here at home is also one of the main countries supporting UNITA, and they have not hidden that fact, but I do not believe that this will prevent the process of talks that are taking place in Portugal between the Angolan Government and UNITA under the mediation of Portugal from following their normal course.

With regard to conflicts in other parts of the world, it depends on how the situation in the Middle East develops. Our desire is for this war to be of short duration and for the international community to be able to reorganize itself and exercise strong political pressures in such a way that the belligerent parties will exchange the path of arms for the path of peace and find a solution to the problem as soon as possible.

If such an objective is reached, it seems to me that this would exercise a positive influence on international relations. If the tendency is otherwise, however, then we think that international relations will be profoundly upset and it is difficult to foresee at this point what the consequences in all aspects of life would be. But one thing is certain, and that is that at least in the area of energy, there would be tremendous difficulties. Also, the world's financial imbalances would increase and, finally,

there would be more suffering on the part of the underdeveloped countries that already have very serious problems with their foreign debt because of their rather slow economic growth. And I have not even mentioned social problems. Poverty, disease, and such would become much worse.

Therefore, we have been supporting the idea that every effort must be made to put a stop to the war. It will no longer matter who started it. What is of interest is to stop the war and establish international relations. We are a small country, we do not have much influence, our voices do not carry very far, but we appeal to those that have the most influence in the world to act with sense and with urgency.

[JORNAL] In one of your speeches in Luanda, you promised, in the name of your government, to help the People's Republic of Angola in various areas. Can you specify if that aid will be in the military field, the logistical field, or elsewhere?

[Nujoma] When we talk of peace, we are not talking in military terms. In the first place, Namibia just achieved its independence 10 months ago, and we do not have a single piece of artillery or a single combat airplane. The South Africans carried all the combat airplanes back with them to South Africa and did not leave even a DC-3. Inside the country, we travel in four-seater airplanes. These were the only planes that belonged to the departments of administration of the government during the colonial period.

Therefore, we must contribute toward finding a peaceful solution. We have thousands of Angolans in Namibia, and some of them are elements of UNITA who worked for the administration during the war.

The South African colonialists did not trust the Namibians and employed elements of UNITA. And we still have them there in those positions that they used to occupy, and we think that we would be playing an important role by influencing all those who are part of and sympathize with UNITA and by telling them that a peaceful solution is the only effective way for us to find a lasting peace for the problem of Angola. Angola is a sister republic and no matter what may happen here in this country, it is as if it were on my finger, as if I had a wound and, therefore, it affects even my brain. For that reason, it would not work if I had a wound on my finger.

This is how we feel. Anything that happens here automatically affects us in the South.

[JORNAL] Notwithstanding the agreement signed last May for the maintenance of security along the common border, the movement of UNITA troops in that area continues to be confirmed. Mister President, can you comment on that?

[Nujoma] When we signed the defense and security agreement to protect the land border between Angola and Namibia, we took into account the fact that we also

have the sea, from which outside aggression could originate. We have air space where outside aggression could also originate to bomb Angola or Namibia. Therefore, this agreement covers all the territorial integrity, all the sea and air borders. I believe that the initiatives that have been taken by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos just as he explained them will certainly lead to solving this problem through peaceful means.

[JORNAL] Mister President, the matter of Walvis Bay has always been a problem for the Namibian Government. Therefore, we would like for you to summarize the current situation that is being experienced in that area.

[Nujoma] We have plans to enter into negotiations with the government of South Africa. The South African Government has already given indications of its willingness to negotiate. With regard to the Republic of Namibia, those negotiations may be based on the handing over of the enclave of Walvis Bay and its islands to the Republic of Namibia through negotiations. On the other hand, the Republic of Namibia, in the eventuality that there is no cooperation on the part of South Africa, will certainly extend Resolution 432 of the Security Council of the United Nations, which says clearly that the enclave of Walvis Bay is a part of the Republic of Namibia and that South Africa cannot use it to dominate the independent state of Namibia in any way. This resolution was approved in 1978, prior to Resolution 435. During the negotiations, we insisted that the international community should guarantee that Walvis Bay and its islands would be integrated into the future independent State of Namibia. We maintain that right. However, President De Clerk has already said several times that he is for negotiations and we are also for negotiations. We have the political power to negotiate genuinely. And I hope that the South Africans will also do the same.

#### **\*Politburo Secretaries on Reforms, Peace Process**

##### **\*Meet With Cultural Groups**

91AF0774A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 15 Feb 91 p 3

[Article by Messias Constantino: "Party Failed to Cooperate With Government"]

[Text] One of the major errors committed by the directorate of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party during its 15 years in power was that of not having fully cooperated with the government in an effort to resolve the people's most pressing problems in a timely manner.

This observation was made yesterday at the 10 December Palace in Luanda by the community of artists and composers during a discussion with the party's politburo secretaries: Dino Matross, Marcolino Moco, and Manuel Pedro Pacavira on the country's political, economic, and social scene.

For almost seven hours that "family," along with other individuals, was outspoken in expressing their viewpoints concerning their long-term activities; their position in society; their relationship with the party and the state; their social and professional problems; and, to be sure, their position in the face of the nation's complex and delicate politico-military situation.

Meanwhile, it should be noted through these lines that in their speeches most of the artists and composers avoided criticizing the manner in which the party operated. Instead, they pointed out the country's various sensitivities, reasserting that, as in 1975, they would be determined to carry out the revolution conducted by the MPLA (...) until the last results. "We need only support, for we are determined to raise our voice to the community itself."

In this regard, if the one who speaks does not stutter—namely, Santocas, one of the composers of the history of the second war for national liberation—he would begin by justifying his silence by using the "support" factor and also by referring to the MPLA's lack of cooperation. According to him, this would contribute to a lack of motivation.

He cited the case of Gonzaga Guimaraes (Miro) who found himself at 11 years of age in a very difficult situation with vision problems and with no one to turn to for assistance, since "he is not the son of an official and could not therefore go abroad for treatment."

"To feed ourselves, procure shoes and clothing, only God knows how. What will be our status when we know that there are shops for former combatants, war widows, leaders, etc.?" Santocas would ask, concluding that ways must be found to correct the mistakes. (Ovation)

As can be ascertained, many of those outstanding combatants immediately knew how to transform the songs, the music, to mobilize and inspire the people to participate in the continuous struggle, thus contributing even with huge sums of money to the MPLA through the sale of records at a time of enormous politico-military turbulence, even putting their lives at risk. And it would not be demagogic to say that many of the good musical symbols gave their lives to the liberation of this fatherland, as in the case of Taborda Guedes.

Santos Cardoso, another composer, asked if the MPLA-Labor Party had a program to combat corruption and the easy enrichment of what he considers the "free time" of certain leaders and officials, while Dionisio Rocha (composer) allegedly said that "we are all part of the MPLA, the only requirement being to get rid of some of the people from the government"; he did not, for obvious reasons, reveal who those people were.

"In addition to singing, the artist transformed his spirit in an effort to visit the field of battle. The artist's situation went from bad to worse, to the point where he was forgotten in the schedule of priorities and this is deplorable," an observation made by Jesus Paulo, a

composer who, according to his own words, "had many things stuck in his throat and had to get rid of them."

In the opinion of that composer, the biggest problem is not with the MPLA but with the people who infiltrated that organization with other objectives. And in relation to peace, he allegedly said that there are ways to "force UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to sit at the negotiating table and counteract their arrogance."

In further reference to the controversial subject, "support," Guilherme de Nascimento, also a musician, maintained that artists and composers are, in fact, strongly in support of the party's political line. He then revealed a situation which occurred with Antonio do Fumo who, even in the absence of two members of a set of triplets, proceeded to sing at the Futungo and caused a sensation. And he concluded: "There are artists who were too far away, and, for lack of transportation, could not attend the meeting."

Mossola, who also entered the discussion, recognized the quality of militant courage, citing the fact that the party's leaders sat down with the militants and other pertinent organizations to discuss questions having to do with society.

Miguel Manuel, member of the Popular Organizations of Culture [OPC], said in turn that those organizations had contributed immensely to the implementation of the Organizations of Popular Power [OPP] but that now they are completely abandoned. "Initially they supported the party to a certain extent, but now they have lost contact. They are letting this structure die," he allegedly said.

He pointed out that there is no correct state definition of the OPC inasmuch as it has no national, provincial, or municipal structure.

"Each one for himself, God for all," he said, referring to the future of the OPC.

Moreover, he felt that the party directorate should be held particularly responsible for the country's military situation, exacerbated by the constant activities of UNITA, since, in his opinion, UNITA continued to pursue those activities even in areas considered by the nation's leadership to be "nonstrategic."

As a way to restore the status of the artist, Paulo Sebastiao supported the concept of holding musical-cultural or recreational performances in schools, hospitals, companies, services, and military units, not depending on just daily news items or symbolic information.

Harsh criticisms were leveled at the Angolan People's Television [TPA] and the Angola National Radio [RNA] by Miguel Manuel for giving more priority to Western music and artistic talents than to those of Angolan nationals. In his opinion, that attitude constitutes a

deviation from the national cultural reality and it is therefore necessary to safeguard what is ours.

Pedrito, a highly regarded composer from our neck of the woods, said that the fact that the MPLA has convened this type of meeting shows that things are bad. "The MPLA triumphed due to the tremendous support it received. However, it closed its doors, preventing other motivated individuals from sharing that triumph. Therefore, we are asking only that it abandon the work methods used during 15 years of governing," observed Pedrito, who manifested his keen interest in supporting the MPLA and not a party established in Portugal or Canda [sic], although in the "past no one could express his opinion, even if it were constructive criticism; it was the composition of the 'Mister Director' and the 'Revolution,' music which had a great political and social impact on the country."

Beto Gourgel did not want to remain indifferent during the discussions, which, he said, were quite animated and rather heated. He himself said that, despite this controversy over the party's attitude, many artists would prefer fish with rice than to go abroad and sing, including, the "Jamba."

"Many times the problem is not that of the MPLA but rather that of the people. But even so those mistakes were not always committed by everyone," said that composer emphatically. Antonio de Oliveira then went on to say that "the party's biggest mistake was not cooperating with the government, for many basic orientations were not carried out."

Other composers and artists who also spoke, such as Africano, Januario, Tony Damiao, Diabick, Nelson Ferreira, and Correia, supported the need to pay more attention to technical-professional training, the preservation of the cultural patrimony, and a revamping of the methods used in distributing the equipment and instruments. The competent entities should pay special attention to Angola's diplomatic corps personnel while abroad, who, according to one of the composers, "are more interested in filling their pockets than in solving the country's problems. We need to attack that area also," he asserted.

According to our information, Lisboa Santos was the only artist who, without complications, criticized some of his colleagues who, while benefiting 100 percent from the support of the MPLA, turned to the courts to criticize the party. He said also that the lack of organization and cohesion was one of the evils affecting the cultural development of our country in all areas.

It was thus in general terms that the meeting between the men of art and music occurred; and it was for this reason that Manuel Pedro Pacavira, secretary of the Politburo for Information [BPI], invited those professionals to an open and frank discussion on the role of artists in society, having recognized the positive role of artists and composers in the development of our national culture during these 15 years.

"Singing has always been an important vector and, for this reason, the artists and composers are once more being asked to engage in that activity within the new context of society," concluded Manuel Pedro Pacavira.

#### **\*Meet With Students, Teachers**

91AF0744B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 15 Feb 91 p 3

[Article by Leonel Kassana: "We Shall Not Resort to Fraud to Win the Elections"]

[Text] The peace process, the party's new posture, the Program for Government Action [PAG], and the non-party affiliation of the armed forces were discussed yesterday at the Cine Nacional in another meeting on the changes taking place in the country.

This time it was Bornito de Sousa, secretary of the Politburo for Organization and Cadres [BPOQ] associated with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party, and Joao Lourenco, secretary of the Politburo for the Economic and Social Sphere [BPEES], who met with students and teachers at Agostinho Neto University.

In the introduction he gave in opening the meeting, Bornito de Sousa mentioned the effort made by the Angolan Government to obtain the concurrence of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in the signing of the cease-fire as part of the process leading to peace and stability in Angola. He also mentioned that until now this was not possible due to the lack of seriousness on the part of the rebels.

The Angolan leader spoke of the need to sever all party relations with the armed forces prior to the legislative elections, since, according to him, "in UNITA's case, what is more probable is that UNITA would lose and then resort to the armed forces."

He added that there is considerable transparency on the part of the MPLA in that profound changes are to be made, possibly going so far as to alter the lyrics of the national anthem and the symbols of the national flag to be more in keeping with the political phase now being experienced.

"We shall work toward this objective (victory) in the first multiparty legislative elections; the field is wide open; there is nothing to fear," he said.

More than twice in the meeting, the point was raised whether the MPLA was perhaps too optimistic with regard to the elections, to which Bornito replied: "We shall not resort to fraud to win the elections."

In this regard a student went further asking "if the MPLA is perhaps behaving like a champion accustomed to winning without knowing the taste of defeat?"

But it was the cease-fire, the *raison-d'etre* of the entire documentation that was currently being discussed in a

wide variety of the country's circles, and it was this that dominated yesterday's meeting, "all the rest being formalities."

To a question raised by a teacher as to who, in fact, may be standing in the way of the signing of the cease-fire, the secretary of the BPOQ said that it was not possible to sign documents with unknown quantities (referring to the "D" day proposed by UNITA); and the government changed the date to 15 April.

Joao Lourenco, in turn, soothed the audience by asserting that "there need be no doubt of the good intentions in introducing profound changes."

"The year 1990 was replete with events involving changes to be implemented," said Joao Lourenco, alluding to the restoration of the health, economic, and financial program and to the amplification of democracy.

The auditorium began to seethe when a student questioned the government's rendering of accounts to Parliament, citing as an example the case of SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company], which, in his opinion, was not sufficiently clarified even by Angola's highest official organization in power.

In this regard, the secretary of the BPEES said: "Only after the establishment of a genuine parliament through legislative elections will the government be in a position to give a rendering of accounts."

With this assertion, he made it clear that once a parliament is established, there will be a separation among the legislative, executive, and judicial powers, as has occurred up to now.

In response to a question regarding the PAG, the principal theme of his speech, Joao Lourenco said that a series of actions are under way, such as granting credits which will permit the participation of the domestic business community and implementing steps to offset the exacerbation of import costs imposed as a protectionist measure to aid domestic industry.

Concerning imported vehicles, which, according to one of the students, not everyone is able to buy, Joao Lourenco said that liberalizing the sale of private vehicles will not resolve the transportation problem. "We shall give priority status to collective transportation—city and interurban buses."

What posture can be maintained by the National Army and what is the status of officers who have belonged to the party's directorate for a long time? These questions were also asked, for, in the opinion of the participants at the meeting, "people change, but not mentalities." To this, Bornito de Sousa replied laconically, "This is a more complex question."

Finally, it was a meeting at which one could see that various sensitivities were beginning to show up even before approval of the party law.

However, two questions, perhaps because the individuals involved preferred to consider them at other meetings, remained without an answer: One was the hypothetical existence of what one student called a "party university," alluding to his high school which did or did not give him credit; the other concerned the steps being taken to preclude corruption in education, a sector where this phenomenon has reached elevated proportions.

#### **\*Embassy in Bonn Maintained; Consulate in Berlin**

91AF0709C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 30 Jan 91 p 3

[Text] Following the reunification of the two Germanys, and following the directions of the new governmental structures, Angola is maintaining its embassy in Bonn and will transform the former diplomatic representation in Berlin into a general consulate.

Within this area, the Angolan ambassador assigned to that country, Herminio Escorcio, paid a working visit to that consulate on the 26th and 27th of the current month, where he maintained an intense schedule, meeting with delegates from Taag [Angolan Airlines] and the Ministry of Labor.

During his stay in the city of Berlin, the Angolan diplomat also held special meetings with members of the Angolan Student Union abroad.

In addition to these meetings, the Angolan ambassador granted audiences to three German individuals who showed an interest in participating in joint aid efforts. On this occasion, Herminio Escorcio granted an interview to Rundfunk-Berlin radio station, with the central topic being the progress in the talks with UNITA on the eve of the sixth round.

Other matters that were also dealt with included the innumerable difficulties that Angola is confronting in the former German Democratic Republic in the face of the changes that have taken place there, namely in the area of the cooperation agreements that used to exist between the two countries.

Likewise special attention was given to issues dealing with the immediate solution to the problems regarding the nearly 280 Angolans who have scholarships (at the high school, university, and post-graduate levels), and also the situation of the nearly 300 workers who were carrying out their activities in that country under contract from the Ministry of Labor, and for the moment find themselves in an illegal situation. They are now turning to the embassy and the consulate to normalize their situation, and this involves unforeseen expenses.

Despite the difference that exists between Taag and Interflug, there are encouraging prospects of maintaining a weekly connection between Berlin and Luanda.

**\*Religious Groups, Government Discuss Reforms**

91AF0775A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 14 Feb 91 p 3

[Article by Messias Constantino: "Clerics Speak Out on New Political Situation"]

[Text] Errors of style, overstatements, incorrect working methods, and a certain radicalism in defending the official ideology were certain to lead to a [kind of] divorce and distancing between the party and government and the religious institutions.

Manuel Pedro Pacavira, secretary of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-PL [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party], thus responded objectively and clearly to the concern voiced by the Reverend Manuel da Conceicao, that "the government leaders must straightforwardly admit to the mistakes made during the past 15 years of government."

This concern was at the center of the discussions that took place at the "Tenth of December," in Luanda, when Politburo secretaries Marcelino Moco and Manuel Pacavira, Fernando da Piedade ("Nando"), vice minister of state security, and Adelino Peixoto, secretary of state for culture, met with representatives of various ecclesiastical institutions, as part of a program of seminars regarding the reform process in the society.

In a brief and important introduction, Marcelino Moco began by explaining the major goals of the meeting and, in particular, the results of the Third Party Congress, which outlined the path that will determine the political, economic, and social future of the Angolan nation.

It should be noted that the religious institutions have always played a highly important role in Angola, not only in terms of religious training, but in the areas of health, education, and sports, as well as in assistance to the needy and in the struggle for national liberation.

The changes in progress were the theme of this open, frank, and honest meeting between the participants.

Silva Katuquessa, of the Evangelical Church, said that speeches were not enough; there must be practical action, because there is a lot of talk about democratization and nothing comes of it. The speaker also voiced his concern regarding the system of provisioning by means of ration cards, which, in his opinion, would not benefit the vast majority of the population. He argued: "How are the war refugees going to feed themselves by this mechanism?"

According to the clergyman, the currency exchange included in the Government Action Program only benefited a group of individuals in possession of large sums of money, while nothing changed for the masses. He said the situation had led to a certain discontentment and decline in morale.

Fernando Manuel, another cleric, asked himself if the 13 religions recognized by the government were the only ones that would be included in the discussion of the draft laws regarding the future of the country. He added that one of the factors impeding the work of these organizations was the lack of support, in terms of building materials, transportation means, and possibilities of travel, "so our activities are limited."

According to Mr. Lutango, of the Tocoista Church, during the currency exchange his institution deposited a large sum of money in the bank and has not been able to withdraw it to date because the banking authorities have not been receptive to its requests. "The government must pay greater attention to the churches," he complained.

"If making a revolution means providing truthful information, then the party and government must be inspired to act in this area. It must speak the truth, so there is no misunderstanding," Nunes Garcia argued in his speech.

"Because of problems with Customs, many times the donations that have been sent in care of the church have not been picked up," complained Buta Manuel Eduardo, of the New Apostolic [Church]. He said these donations could be serving the huge needs confronting the people, particularly the victims of the war and the drought.

Other topics addressed during the meeting included the use of public places for worship, the lack of land on which to build churches and buildings of a social nature, travel abroad (on official missions), the lack of information regarding the peace process, and cooperation between the nation's authorities and the religious institutions.

Suzete Francisco Joao, who represented the Theosophic Church of the Holy Spirit, said peace could be achieved in several ways, but he did not elaborate. Explaining the activity of his institution, he said it is a center that brings together people of all nationalities to struggle against an ethical system that is a spiritual threat to humanity.

According to Suzete Francisco, the Theosophic Church is based on a philosophical religious doctrine that studies the knowledge of God and his laws as manifested in the universe, by means of the mystical revelation of the spirit, inspired by the wisdom of God. The Reverend Emilio de Carvalho, of the United Church, summed up his hopes, according to his words, in three pivotal points. He explained to his brethren that although his institution is recognized, the fact is that no one is living in paradise. "Have no illusions; we also have our struggles," he stressed, adding that although the party has marginalized "our activities," 99.9 percent of the nation's leaders are members of these sects.

He reiterated that [the sects] are not isolated nuclei in the country; they are an integral part of the society. Regarding peace, the Reverend Emilio asserted the need to achieve peace with justice, and not to allow ourselves

to be influenced by external forces, because they all have strong interests in Angola—this in allusion to the mediator and the observers.

When the Reverend Manuel da Conceicao, of the Reformed Evangelical Church of Angola [IERA] addressed the meeting, he began by expressing his thanks that, after more than five hours of tepid, apathetic discussion, the debate was becoming more animated.

According to Manuel da Conceicao, the reorganization of the government should begin from the bottom to the top, because you "cannot cut a tree down from the top." Regarding the church, he blamed the party's previous policy for the "poison" that sought to isolate the believers following independence, because, as he said, in the 1960's everyone was religious, servant and master alike. "Because of the regime, many Angolan politicians, even admitting they had been instructed in religious institutions, disdained us," he said.

According to the Reverend Manuel da Conceicao, the party and the government have an enormous responsibility to the country. "We want concrete action, work," he complained. He expressed his surprise at the slow pace of the return to peace and the well-being of the people. At this point, murmuring could be heard in Auditorium No.3 of the "Tenth of December," which was completely filled.

In his polemical address, he later said that although the Constitution guarantees permission for objects and places of worship for the various religious institutions, this is simply a "dead letter," because "we have never received anything." With regard to peace, he observed that "when two elephants fight, it is the grass that suffers." However, he said, "we are going to fight with our own weapons (prayers) to see that the peace which we so desire will be achieved within a very short time."

The speaker also said the religious institutions needed access to means of communication to voice their ideas and objectives.

In response to the issues that were raised, the leaders who conducted the discussions explained that the government was making an enormous effort, particularly in this phase, to give the country a new look, but that objective and subjective factors were impeding the execution of the programs.

The leaders said that, considering the complexity of the religious sector, they are working to create a specific organ to deal with this matter. "It is not a question of ill will, but there are some real problems. Hence, starting with this meeting, we are going to strengthen our relationship even further, because the MPLA-Labor Party has not forgotten the outstanding contribution that the religious institutions have always made," they declared.

**\*Cuban Workers Monument Being Erected in Luanda**  
*91AF0709D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA*  
*in Portuguese 2 Feb 91 p 2*

[Article by Jesus Silva]

[Text] JORNAL DE ANGOLA has learned that a monument in homage to the Cuban internationalists for the aid they gave the Angolan people in the consolidation of their independence, and for their participation in the struggle against the invasion from South Africa into our country, has been under construction since this past month of January on Largo do Baleizao, facing February 4th Avenue.

The Provincial Commissariat of Luanda is in charge of overseeing the project, which was technically proposed by Angolan citizens. The project has the participation of the Cuban sculptor Jose Delarra, who is currently in the country, and it will be built by Uneca, a Cuban civil engineering company.

According to the adjunct provincial commissar for the technical area, Soares da Silva, the monument is dedicated to a series of phases [in the history of] Angola, containing the figure of a kioka piece similar to a bench in the center, which will be seven meters tall, and a circular border with various details of the country. In today's exclusive report, JORNAL DE ANGOLA is publishing the model of the monument.

Soares da Silva added that the map of Africa will be included on the monument, with prominence given to the Front Line States, and to the figure of the late President Agostinho Neto, along with a poem. The figure of Comrade Fidel Castro will also be part of the monument, and with a poem.

The monument will be further composed of 18 bands with a stone on each, on which will be engraved the names of all the country's provinces, along with information concerning the battles fought by the Cuban internationalist troops in various regions of Angola against South African forces.

Shade trees will be planted around the monument, and benches will be placed all around it to accommodate all its visitors. The main entrance will be especially broad to allow for space to hold cultural activities on the site.

According to the schedule, work is expected to be completed by the end of April at the latest, to be ready for inauguration day on 1 May (International Workers' Day.)

Jose Delarra, the project planner and Cuban sculptor, a member of the Cuban Artists Union, has already sculpted more than 600 small-formal works, some of which are now in private collections, museums, and permanent exhibition galleries in Cuba, Spain, England, Germany, the Soviet Union, Mexico, North Korea, Finland, Czechoslovakia, and other countries.

**\*Situation in 'Josina Machel' Pediatric Hospital**

91AF0709B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 1 Feb 91 p 2

[Text] Doctor Luis Bernardino, the head of the pediatric unit of "Josina Machel" Hospital, said on Wednesday [30 January] in this city that at least 47 children died this past December in Luanda as a result of malnutrition, compared to 29 in the same period in 1989.

Speaking with ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency], Luis Bernardino justified these statistics by stating that malnutrition, which is considered to be the principal cause of infant mortality in Angola, is related to social questions, such as the insufficient acquisition of food for children on the part of some families.

It is important to point out that from 1983 to 1990 the pediatric unit of "Josina Machel" Hospital recorded 5,377 cases of malnutrition, 1,495 of which occurred in 1990.

That official went on to say that during the month in question, an additional 75 children died—18 from measles, 19 from meningitis, 11 from tetanus, three from congenital heart disease, three from acquired heart disease, and 21 from malnutrition and sepsis [blood poisoning].

The pediatric unit, which operates in conjunction with the examining center of the same hospital, cares for between 300 and 400 children per day.

According to Dr. Luis Bernardino, the work of the "Josina Machel" pediatric unit can only be properly organized and productive if it ceases to be a "front-line center" and becomes a support structure.

"To reach this goal, it is necessary for the health centers to continue to organize themselves and become stronger, in such a way as to care for at least 80 percent of the pediatric cases and leave the most serious cases to us," he clarified.

Among immediate prospects, there is a project for the construction of an emergency and examination ward, and, in a second phase, an intensive care unit as well as a surgical unit.

Luis Bernardino emphasized that this project will be implemented by the Angolan Ministry of Health with the aid of oil companies. He also stressed that the pediatric unit, under the supervision of "Josina Machel" Hospital, will become a pediatric hospital in the near future.

**\*Solar Energy Potential for Benguela Studied**

91AF0775B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 13 Feb 91 p 3

[Text] Benguela—A team of technicians from the Department of New and Renewable Sources of Energy has finished installing a data collection center in the

settlement of Vimalapasso (southern Benguela Province), within the framework of the execution of some microprojects in the solar energy area.

According to Radio Benguela, which reported the fact, the center will make it possible to store technical data on solar intensity and wind velocity in the region.

According to Felix Matias, chief of the team, the data collection is in preparation for the installation of a system for the production of solar- and wind-generated energy for illumination, refrigeration, and preservation of vaccines, as well as for irrigation pumps.

For the program, which is in its first phase, the Department of New and Renewable Sources of Energy has already acquired several pieces of equipment, at a cost of \$35,000.

The department's technical team, which has been in Benguela since last week, will also try to repair some wind-driven pumps in Vale do Cavaco and Talamajamba (Benguela) and Dombe Grande (Baia-Farta); they have been idle since the colonial period.

The second phase of the program includes the application of new technologies in the reforestation campaign in Benguela Province, as well as the installation of better space heaters in rural areas, to curb the indiscriminate felling of trees for firewood and charcoal.

It is noted that the works in progress are in implementation of several conclusions and recommendations from the first national forum on the drought and desertification, held from 3 to 6 October in the port city of Lobito.

Benguela is among the provinces most severely affected by the drought and desertification in central and southern Angola. By October of last year, more than 11,000 people had died of starvation in various municipalities in the interior and about 23,000 head of cattle had died because the pastures had dried up. Although some rain fell at the end of last year and the beginning of this year, there are no indications that Benguela could have a better harvest this year than in the previous two years, not only because of the irregular rainfall, but also because of the delayed and inadequate distribution of seed to the peasants.

**\*Liquified Petroleum Gas Imported From Nigeria**

01AF0775B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 26 Feb 91 p 3

[Text] Angola is importing liquified petroleum gas, "LPG" (cooking gas), from Nigeria, because of the recent sabotage of the Luanda refinery by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Joaquim Grilo, LPG director for Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company], informed the Angolan news agency Angop.

According to the Sonangol official who spoke with the Angop, the imports will continue until the refinery is completely repaired.

Although he did not say how much money was involved, Joaquim Grilo reported that Sonangol had already purchased 500 tons of the cooking gas from Nigeria, which is "helping to alleviate the supply problem."

UNITA attacked the Petrangol [Angolan Petroleum Company] refinery in Luanda on 29 November 1990, resulting in the shutdown of the refining system.

Grilo also reported that [Petrangol's] gas bottling sector will be expanded to handle 9,000 bottles per day, as against the current 2,500-bottle capacity.

Sonangol also has a bottling section with a capacity of 9,000 bottles per day.

### Botswana

#### President Intervenes in Bophuthatswana Case

*MB2503211891 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 25 Mar 91*

[Text] Reliable government sources have confirmed that the president, Dr. Quett Masire, made a telephone request to Bophuthatswana authorities at the highest level to reconsider the withdrawal of authority from Chieftainess Semane Motlotlegi to continue to reside at Phokeng, in Bophuthatswana.

This follows South African Sunday media reports in which the Bophuthatswana leader is quoted as saying a telephone call by Botswana leader Dr. Quett Masire decided him to review the chieftainess' expulsion. He also wanted to show respect to President Masire.

The indications are that the president's request is being considered, and hopes in government circles are that it will be responded to favorably.

According to South African reports, Mrs. Motlotlegi, a Botswana by birth married to exiled Bafokeng chief Lebone, is reportedly in hiding.

### Comoros

#### Full Relations With RSA To Be Considered

*MB2403152091 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Mar 91*

[Text] The government of the Comoros will consider elevating diplomatic relations with South Africa to full ambassadorial level once all apartheid legislation has been scrapped.

This was stated by President Said Mohamed Djohar when he spoke to a group of South African journalists in Moroni.

President Djohar expressed the hope that South Africans would remember that the Comoros had maintained friendly links with South Africa, and that it had openly traded at a time when other African countries were keeping their links with South Africa secret.

South African Airways resumed weekly flights to the Comoros at the beginning of the month to coincide with the reopening of an international resort hotel and casino.

### Lesotho

#### Lekhanya Says Mandela To Visit Lesotho 28 Mar

*MB2503201091 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Mar 91*

[Text] The deputy president of the African National Congress, ANC, Dr. Nelson Mandela, is to pay an official visit to Lesotho on Thursday [28 March] this week. This was announced by the chairman of the Military Council and Council of ministers, Major General Metsing Lekhanya, in the Constituent Assembly in Maseru today.

He said Dr. Mandela will visit Lesotho as an official guest of the government and people of this majestic kingdom. The chairman called upon all chiefs and the people of the Maseru district, and others who can afford it, to join in welcoming this important guest.

He requested the assembly to postpone closing time for the Easter recess scheduled for Wednesday.

Maj. Gen. Lekhanya recalled that in his past statements to the assembly, he had commended Dr. Mandela for embracing negotiations as the most suitable method of solving the problems of South Africa in preparation for a future in which all inhabitants would play a role in deciding its future.

### Malawi

#### Minister Appeals for Mozambique Refugees' Aid

*MB2603204991 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Mar 91*

[Text] Malawi has called on nongovernmental organizations to assist in the voluntary repatriation and returnee programs of Mozambican refugees living in the country.

The call was made today by the minister of health, Honorable Dr. Heatherwick Ntaba, when he opened the fifth meeting of the tripartite commission on voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees. He called on the commission to map out a plan of action that will facilitate the voluntary repatriation of the refugees.

Hon. Dr. Ntaba said the Malawi Government applauds the ongoing peace talks between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] aimed at bringing peace in Mozambique, but he

expressed concern at recent press reports which appeared lately casting a negative light on Malawi's attitude toward the Mozambican refugee problems and on their voluntary return. The minister said Malawi welcomed the Mozambican refugees freely and without any hidden motives, but with great sacrifices.

The Mozambican delegation at the meeting is being led by the country's minister of interior affairs, Honorable Manuel Antonio. The meeting is also being attended by officials from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

## Mozambique

### Elections Despite Renamo Stance, Cease-Fire

*MB2803142691 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 28 Mar 91*

[Text] Senior members of Mozambique's ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party intend to go ahead with the country's first multiparty elections next year, regardless of whether or not Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] agrees to a cease-fire.

According to a senior Frelimo member, President Joaquim Chissano, who is also party chairman, told a Central Committee meeting in Maputo he is not prepared to postpone the elections indefinitely till Renamo agrees to a cease-fire.

### Renamo's Dhlakama on Aim of Meeting With Soares

*PM2503144791 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Mar 91 p 3*

[Unattributed interview with Mozambique National Resistance leader Afonso Dhlakama; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [introductory passage omitted] [DIARIO DE NOTICIAS] When you wrote to Mario Soares asking him to facilitate your visit to Portugal, had you any idea that it would cause a "political storm"?

[Dhlakama] I am aware that my letter may have caused some problems in Portuguese politics. When I wrote in the first place I had analyzed Dr. Mario Soares' political thinking, his political ideas; specifically, the relations which he always maintained with the Portuguese-speaking African nations.

That is why I believed that the president would be able to intercede with the prime minister in contriving to facilitate my visit to Portugal, so that I could explain to the Portuguese Government as well as to the Portuguese people my reasons for the existence of this struggle between Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] and Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front].

[DIARIO DE NOTICIAS] Have you had any reply from the Portuguese president?

[Dhlakama] I have had no formal reply as yet, but I know that his reaction was favorable because I intimated in the letter that we are engaged in a peace process, with negotiations with the Frelimo government, and that this is the time for the Portuguese people to hear Renamo's stances.

[DIARIO DE NOTICIAS] Does Renamo have relations with the Portuguese Government?

[Dhlakama] We have had contacts. As is common knowledge, Raul Domingos, Renamo's external relations chief, has already visited Portugal, where he had an opportunity to be received by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Durao Barroso. And we have had another kind of contacts, based on the peace process.

[DIARIO DE NOTICIAS] This being so, why did you not write directly to Prime Minister Cavaco Silva about your visit?

[Dhlakama] I decided to write the letter to Mario Soares because I believed that the president of the Republic, as head of state, would have an opportunity to speak with the prime minister with the effect of facilitating my visit.

[DIARIO DE NOTICIAS] For when, in principle, is the visit scheduled?

[Dhlakama] I suggested in my letter that it take place at the beginning of May, but now I do not know what will happen or when the problems caused in Lisbon will be resolved.

I do not know whether the suggested date or another will be considered, because I have no definite information.

[DIARIO DE NOTICIAS] You met in Rome last week with a number of representatives of several countries—specifically, with a representative of the Portuguese Foreign Ministry. What was discussed at that meeting?

[Dhlakama] We discussed specifically the negotiating process in itself. We discussed the existing problems posed by the Zimbabwean troops, who do not wish to stay confined to the Beira and Limpopo corridors as stipulated in the agreement between Renamo and Frelimo signed in Rome last December.

We also discussed the aspect of the Portuguese Government's continued reluctance to open its doors to Renamo in Portugal. I pointed out to the Portuguese Government that Renamo cannot understand the policy applied by the government with respect to the civil war in Mozambique.

In addition, since the Portuguese Government is going to hold the EEC presidency, we asked Portugal to inform the other European countries of the true situation in Mozambique, because we know that many of those governments do not yet believe in Renamo as a political party, as the opposition to the Marxist Frelimo regime.

I can say that the meeting was positive, because the Portuguese Government representative told me that he would work toward improving understanding in that respect.

[DIARIO DE NOTICIAS] How do you assess the other contacts which you had in Rome—specifically, with the U.S. number two on African policy and with the Soviet ambassador?

[Dlhakama] I believe that I was successful; in the first place, because it was the first time that I had launched a diplomatic offensive of this kind with the European countries.

Second, because I talked with official representatives of those governments, who are military personnel but are diplomats.

Specifically, we discussed the negotiating process and the countries understood our viewpoint. With respect to the joint verification commission, I complained about that commission, stating that the methods applied are inappropriate, and they all promised that they would make recommendations through their representatives in order to strengthen the commission's capability.

All the meetings were very successful. Internationally, Renamo's position will change.

The Soviet Union even promised that it would do its utmost to help the Mozambicans—that is, Frelimo and Renamo—to achieve peace rapidly in Mozambique.

[DIARIO DE NOTICIAS] Renamo is attacking in the Limpopo corridor and has issued an ultimatum concerning the Beira corridor. Do you believe that the peace process is in jeopardy?

[Dlhakama] Yes, yes, yes! Those matters were examined at all the meetings I had in Rome, and I sought to highlight two problems. One problem is Zimbabwe's failure to complete the withdrawal of its troops to the corridors; another is the peace process.

On the promise which we made to attack the Beira corridor again after 5 April if the Zimbabweans do not withdraw, I explained this, in fact, to the countries, which promised to do their utmost to ensure that there is an indication of withdrawal by the Zimbabweans by the deadline.

If that indication is given, we will be able to suspend our decision.

With respect to the talks, I reaffirmed my organization's stance in favor of resuming them as soon as there are radio communications to establish contact between the Renamo negotiators in Rome and the Gongorosa base.

Right now we are waiting for a second radio transmitter to be set up in Malawi in order to set the date for the resumption of the talks.

That date will probably be in early April.

### Official Receives Portuguese Delegation

MB2603204491 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1730 GMT 26 Mar 91

[Text] Considerable efforts are being made to further strengthen existing friendship and cooperation ties between Mozambique and Portugal. This was revealed by Foreign Minister Salome Moiane [title as heard] during an audience she granted to a group of Interacto and Rapar [expansions unknown] youngsters from Viana de Castelo in Portugal.

Salome Moiane said that their visit marks the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries.

### \*Declining Tea Production in Zambezia Examined

91AF0776B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
22 Feb 91 p 3

[Article by Boaventura Mandlate: "War Compromises Tea Production"]

[Text] Tea production in Zambezia Province is experiencing one of the largest crises in its history. With an installed capacity of 22,000 tons a year, in 19 units, only 30 percent of this capacity is being used, and as long as the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] continues its war of destruction, there are no prospects for the recovery of production and, above all, distribution of this strategic export product.

Tea exports, which reached their highest volume—25,000 tons—in 1982, now come to less than 1,000 tons a year. More than 720 tons were exported last year, the most in the last four years. Tea exports came to slightly more than 5,000 tons in 1984 and fell to about 880 tons in 1985.

In 1986, exports recovered slightly, to more than 1,500 tons. In 1987, the first year of the Economic Recovery Program, tea exports reached about 683 tons, but in the following year, 1988, only 13 tons were exported.

To give some idea of the crisis affecting the nation's tea industry, which is based in Zambezia Province, suffice it to say that the state company Eموcha [Mozambican State Tea Company] holds a total area of 8,730 hectares in Gurue; of this area, more than 6,000 hectares have been abandoned and today they form a real jungle, waiting for the peace that will lead to an increase in tea production and exportation.

To make things worse, what little tea is being produced is not reaching the market. The access roads have been affected by the war, although there has been some improvement in recent days. The small amount of tea that reaches the domestic market is not being sold, since the prices are exceedingly high. The alternative of selling on credit and at half the real price has not been effective. Eموcha's clients owe millions of meticals to the company.

Gurue District alone, the nation's largest tea producer, has almost 4,000 tons of tea in its warehouses, including tea that has been there since 1984. Over 14 million contos are tied up in it. Tea expert Joseph Alland, a native of Sri Lanka who is working in Gurue, says that the tea has lost quality and is no longer suitable for export. The war is primarily to blame for the current state of the tea industry; it has cost the sector more than \$35 million, measured by the investment which the government has made in it since national independence.

Two factories have been almost completely destroyed; another two factories have been 80-percent destroyed and another two have been half destroyed, according to Emocha sources.

Of those remaining in Gurue, only one factory is functioning, because there is not enough manpower to harvest the green tea in the fields to justify the operation of the remaining production units.

The seasonal labor force is recruited in neighboring districts, but the war has complicated everything. The few remaining workers have not (at least as of the first two weeks in January) received their wages for more than a year, and Emocha is now an estimated \$2 million contos in arrears.

It is simply utopian to talk about the prospects for relaunching the production and exploitation of tea in the country; it is safer to hope for the end of the war, which continues to destroy it. It is known, however, that it would require an investment of more than \$40 million, considering the rise in prices and the cost of the damages to the industry inflicted by the war. It is known that much of the needed financing has already been granted by the African Development Bank, the Arab Bank for African Economic Development, and the OPEC Fund.

#### **\*1989-90 Cotton Production Figures Published**

91AF0776A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
22 Feb 91 p 1

[Text] In the 1989-1991 season, the cotton sector achieved the best production and marketing rates in the last five years. According to Engineer Narciso Rodrigues, director of the Secretariat of State for Cotton, 30,606 tons of seed cotton were marketed; this is the equivalent of slightly more than 10,000 tons of fiber cotton.

Information provided by cotton enterprises regarding the most recent cotton marketing campaign indicate that the total area planted in cotton was 64,940 hectares (representing 83.15 percent of the acreage planned), 54,130 hectares of which were planted by the family sector.

According to the same sources, 30,606 tons of seed cotton were harvested and marketed, which is the equivalent of more than 10,000 tons of fiber cotton.

The seed cotton is already in the country's ginning mills.

The 30,606 tons of raw cotton marketed in the last campaign surpassed the official goal approved by the National Planning Commission by 19 percent and fulfilled the initial estimate of 30,000 tons, set by the Secretariat of State for Cotton.

According to the same source, the figures for the most recent national cotton campaign show a growth of about 9 percent over the 1988-1989 campaign and are the best in the last five years in this country. The average overall yield was two times as high as that of the 1988-1989 campaign.

Seed cotton production by the private commercial sector showed a larger increase than did production by the family sector, which remained at about the same level as that of the 1988-1989 campaign. Actually, the state sector contributed 4,006 tons, the mixed sector contributed 9,351 tons, the private sector accounted for 3,612 tons, the cooperative sector produced 73 tons, and the family sector accounted for 13,565 tons.

Contributing to the increase in cotton production, in addition to the reorganization effort undertaken by the Secretariat of State for Cotton, were the creation and expansion of the mixed companies. Despite the good results achieved, there were admitted problems that had negative effects on the last national cotton campaign, particularly the reduction of the area under cultivation—the result, among other things, of the security situation.

Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, and Inhambane provinces were severely affected by the war, which created instability among their inhabitants and forced them to abandon fields that had already been marked out or prepared and even planted.

In Nampula, 66 tons of fiber cotton and 22 tons of seed cotton, a truck, and six motorcycles were burned and various production equipment, including some spare parts for the cotton ginning mill, were destroyed, along with two warehouses, during an attack on the factory installations in Namapa.

Another factor adversely affecting the country's last cotton campaign was the delay in marketing the cotton produced by the family sector in Cabo Delgado. The fact that there was no money available in the Bank of Mozambique in Montepuez was a major factor in the peasants' lack of incentive.

The private commercial sector generally felt the effects of breakdowns in the farm equipment, which is already obsolete, and a manpower shortage.

Meanwhile, the creation of mixed companies in Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces greatly altered the organization of the campaign, and this came to have an effect in the areas initially planned.

The 30,606 tons of seed cotton marketed in the last campaign represent more than 10,000 tons of fiber cotton. The nation's industries need about 67,000 tons

of fiber cotton, which means that approximately 4,000 tons will be exploited. [as published]

Cotton marketing in the country has been recovering gradually in the last five years. In 1985, only 5,000 tons were sold, whereas 11,000 tons were marketed in 1986. In 1987, the first year of the Economic Recovery Program, 28,000 tons of cotton were marketed. The same figure held in 1989, and last year 30,606 tons of cotton were marketed.

The highest cotton campaign figure, 130,000 tons, was achieved in the colonial period.

### Namibia

#### Further Reportage on Walvis Bay Talks With RSA

##### President Accused of 'Bungling'

MB2403181291 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 17 Mar 91 p 2

[Report by Sekola Sello: "Nujoma 'Bungled' Walvis Bay Talks"]

[Excerpt] Namibian President Sam Nujoma has been accused of "bungling" the negotiations with South Africa over the disputed Walvis Bay enclave and her offshore islands.

Former top SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] member, now a member of the opposition National Patriotic Front, Adriaan Shipanga, said Nujoma blundered by going on a state visit to Cuba two weeks before his country was to hold important talks with South Africa over Namibia's only deep-sea harbour.

The Cuban visit, on the eve of such vital talks, might have made the South Africans uneasy, claims Shipanga. And to compound the problem, alleged Shipanga, Nujoma returned home with having signed a bilateral accord with Cuba, whose terms have not yet been made public.

"South Africa is worried about Namibia's relations with Cuba and does not want to see a situation where soon after their departure the harbour and its military infrastructure is occupied by (Cuban President Fidel) Castro's army. [no closing quotation marks as published]

According to Shipanga, a veteran politician who had been one of SWAPO's co-founders, Cuba would like to deploy her soldiers, now based in Angola, in Namibia or any other country willing to take them.

He says this is in order to lessen Cuba's economic problems which have increased since the rapprochement between Washington and Moscow.

It had been generally expected in Namibia that South Africa would hand over the harbour and the islands

before this Thursday [14 March] as South Africa's goodwill gesture to the country's first independent [as published] anniversary celebrations.

However, Shipanga believed that if the president had not undertaken the Cuban visit so soon before the talks, this would not have created uneasiness in Pretoria. [passage omitted]

#### U.S. Efforts Urged for Return

MB2603153591 Windhoek Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 25 Mar 91

[Text] The government says it will appreciate American (?pressure) on South Africa for the reintegration of Walvis Bay under United Nations Security Council Resolution 432 of 1978.

The [word indistinct] Namibian charge d'affaires to United States, (Harengerwa Asheeke), expressed the hope that the potential role of the United States will [word indistinct] an early completion of the Walvis Bay problem during Namibia's negotiation with South Africa.

(Asheeke) said Namibians have always regarded Walvis Bay and the offshore islands as an integral part of their country, adding that there was considerable international support for Namibia's position. UN Security Council Resolution 432 of 1978 calls for the reintegration of Walvis Bay into Namibia.

#### \*Cultural Agreement With India Reached

91AF0803B Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English 28 Jan 91 p 5

[Text] The ministry of education and the government of India signed a cultural agreement on Friday.

Deputy Minister Buddy Wentworth thanked the people and the government of India for their support for Namibia. He stated that the cultural agreement would provide further avenues of cooperation in a number of areas.

Under this agreement the two sides shall facilitate and encourage cooperation in a variety of fields including art and culture, education, public health, mass media, sport and journalism.

However, it was confirmed that the cultural exchange programme will be drawn up under the overall agreement for its implementation.

Mr Shir Shankara Mukherjee, Indian High Commission to Namibia said that the cultural agreement was really an avenue for development of relations between the two countries, which was of great importance as relations should not be confined to the diplomatic realm.

**\*Political Realities for Investor's Discussed**

91AF0803A Windhoek *TIMES OF NAMIBIA*  
in English 6 Feb 91 p 2

[Editorial: "Missing Steps"]

[Text] In a key note speech at the Investors Conference, Mr P.D.S. Hadfield of Royal Dutch Shell gave the government certain indications as to what the prospective private investor would be looking for. There is a sense in which it is a pity that the government couldn't have had a look at Hadfield's address, a few months in advance of planning the Conference.

Hadfield, for matters of tact one presumes, left certain issues vague, as when he said, "Many countries now look favourably on direct investment as a source of funding." What he omitted, however, was to say that only a tiny fraction of direct private investment comes Africa's way, most going to the developing countries of Asia.

Why that is the case became clear when he pointed out the prerequisites for private investment opportunities.

Investors, obviously, are looking for a stable environment, without unexpected policy changes.

This is the political stability only afforded by a multi-party democracy: When a government changes democratically, it remains committed to honour the obligations legally entered into by the previous government. This contrasts starkly with authoritarian one-party states, where changes come swiftly and without commitments. We have such a constitution, which ought to afford investors the sound sleep they deserve.

But, in these days, Swapo [South-West African People's Organization] head and chief coordinator Moses Garoeb bounced back from a Unip [United National Independence Party] campaign meeting in Zambia, just when we were starting to forget the Leninist-Stalinist solutions Minister of Information and Broadcasting Hidipo Hamutenya proposed exactly a year ago.

Swapo, Garoeb said, was not assured that a multi-party system was preferable to a single-party system. He claimed that the elections were "contrived," by whom he did not say, so as to afford the opposition a few seats—in fact, 43 percent of the national vote. When he assured us that Swapo was aiming at a two-thirds majority next time round, there was no need to keep investors guessing the reason.

Garoeb reminded investors that a constitution in Africa is a piece of paper.

Hadfield calls for "a clear legislative, legal and commercial framework, together with the required procedures to enforce it," and regarded the Code as "a useful first step."

What other steps can he have in mind? Before the careful investor will make up his mind, he would like a labour code to complement the Investors Code. The intentions

of the NUNW [National Union of Namibian Workers], in giving its support to the government's search for investments, can only be that of the discredited co-opted wing, if union actions aimed at companies facing financial hardships are anything to go by.

"Much of the technical and managerial expertise that a foreign investor can bring is embodied in its people." In his speech, the Minister of Finance gave some such kind of assurance. But that assurance must be lame, in the face of the crackdown by the Ministry of Home Affairs upon the residence and work permits of skilled labour and even middle management.

Further supplementing the Investors Code, especially should the investor have the traditional areas in mind, will be a land act as an indication of land reform measures. Another missing step.

But, then, we have to remember that Hadfield was talking about big multi-national investors. In giving preference to big investors, the government might have missed the boat: It may be the small investor, engaged in labour-intensive concerns, which could have come to our rescue.

That investor is at ministerial mercy.

**Swaziland**

**Human Rights Organization Denied Registration**

MB2403133891 Mbabane *THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY* in English 24 Mar 91 p 3

[Report by Donny Nxumalo: "Govt No to Human Rights Association"]

[Text] The government has refused to have a human rights organization registered in Swaziland.

The Human Rights Association of Swaziland (Humaras) applied for registration sometime ago, but it has now been reliably learnt the Ministry of Interior and Immigration, responsible for registering associations has refused to have it registered.

It is understood the reasons for objecting was [as published] because the ministry said it took its decision in the national interest.

The founder members of the organization are believed to have sought, and granted [as published] an appointment with the minister for justice, Senator Zonke Khumalo who later did not meet them, as he stated that associations and such like are under the Ministry of Interior.

The issue, it has been learnt, may now be resolved before a court of law as the founders argue that they do not understand why the government does not want such an organization, particularly because the prime minister, Mr Obed Dlamini told Parliament this week that the kingdom is an ardent supporter of human rights. The

founder members, contacted by the TIMES Sunday, refused to report on progress, and stated they will release a statement at a later date.

#### **Amnesty International Officials Arrive for Talks**

*MB2603143891 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 26 Mar 91 p 1*

[Report by Mhlengi Mbatha: "Human Rights Team Is Here!"]

[Text] A two-men delegation from the international human rights organisation, Amnesty International, is in Swaziland to meet with Government.

The team which arrived in Swaziland on Saturday [23 March], yesterday met the Prime Minister Mr Obed Dlamini behind closed doors at the cabinet offices.

The delegation will leave tomorrow after talking to various people, about the 60 day detention without trial order.

According to a statement issued in London by Amnesty International, the two will seek to be informed about matters relevant to Amnesty International.

The delegation is led by the Executive Director of Amnesty International in the United States of America, Mr John G. Healey and the Head of the Law department at the University of Botswana, Mr Daniel Nsereko.

Mr Nsereko is a Ugandan who visited the country in October last year on behalf of Amnesty International to observe proceedings in the trial, for high treason, of several people said to be members of an underground illegal movement Pudemo.

#### **Amnesty Policy**

"In accordance with normal Amnesty International policy," the statement said, "the two delegates are not

authorized to make any public statements, and on their return will report to the International Executive Committee, which is the governing body of the Organization," the statement said.

This is the first time that Amnesty International which monitors the abuse of human rights, has visited Swaziland.

The visit also coincides with the release from detention of all six detainees on Friday, after almost six months in prison for the five detained in October, and almost 8 months for Prince Mfanasibili who was detained in August.

All six were granted royal amnesty by the King, a step which was immediately praised by the American Embassy in Mbabane. The embassy was sharply critical two weeks ago when the detention orders were renewed.

### **Zambia**

#### **ANC Says Repatriation of Exiles 'on Course'**

*MB2703153291 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 27 Mar 91*

[Text] The second plane-load of 117 ANC [African National Congress] exiles is expected to fly to Johannesburg from Zambia tomorrow.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka, Tom Sebina, says the repatriation exercise is well on course, contrary to views expressed in some quarters. But he says administrative problems had aborted the second flight.

Sebina says the UN High Commissioner for Refugees has agreed in principle with Pretoria that they should now take responsibility for repatriating South African exiles, irrespective of political affiliation.

Sebina is confident that the majority of the 2,000-plus ANC cadres will have returned home by the end next month. He says the pressure to return home is mounting among exiles.

## Benin

### HCR Discusses Parakou Violence, Elections

AB2803095691 Cotonou Domestic Service in French  
1930 GMT 27 Mar 91

[Text] The High Council of the Republic [HCR] has been meeting since yesterday in Cotonou. This last and final session has several important items on its agenda. It is with the analysis of the second round of the presidential elections that the meeting began. Naturally, all the high councillors are concerned by the situation prevailing in Parakou which dominated yesterday's sitting.

At the beginning of the meeting, a minute's silence was observed in memory of victims of the acts of violence in Parakou. The high councillors paid their last respects and prayed for them, as well as for the many wounded people. A special reflection was made on all those living today in fear in the north of the national territory, an area that is still part of the country and the nation.

The inevitable question that was continually asked by all at the meeting was: What are the authorities doing to guarantee the security of citizens? The minister of interior, who was practically under interrogation—sometimes intensively—had to explain at length the measures taken so far, from the curfew to the sending to Parakou of two seasoned administrators, inspectors general of administration on extraordinary mission charged with helping the prefect. The contingent of security personnel should be beefed up. They should be given firm directives, in particular, on law enforcement. An investigation commission must be sent to the area to dig up the origins, the brains behind the violence, and its perpetrators, and to evaluate the degree of damage caused by these disturbances. The small groups that have been indulging in this shameful act of tearing the country apart must be arrested. In short, all kinds of possibilities were envisaged: the sending of a mission to the north to meet the notables and opinion leaders; a personal statement by the head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, in whose name and for whom all this is being done; and so on and so forth.

The high councillors unanimously agreed that in the face of the multifaceted threats, and in the face of the massive rush of citizens toward the south, words and statements alone will no longer suffice. Action must be taken, and the most reassuring action, and one which will not fail to be effective, should come from President Mathieu Kerekou, the high councillors concluded. It is this exhortation that the chairman of the HCR concretized yesterday by asking the head of state, in an improvised and very moving message, to come out of his silence. Monsignor Isidore de Souza called on President Kerekou to continue the demonstration of the love that he has for the country and for the entire Beninese people, the love which he has been demonstrating since the convening of the National Conference of the active forces of the country, the acceptance of the strict implementation of the results of the conference, and respect of

all commitments during the transition period. The HCR chairman firmly exhorted the head of state to dissociate himself from the troublemakers and to disavow them without reserve.

It is in this atmosphere that the results of the second round of the presidential elections were proclaimed. These results, which are provisional, will only become final after eventual protests have been settled. Meanwhile, the results remain as already declared, that is: 67.6 percent of the votes cast went to Nicephore Soglo, and 32.4 to Mathieu Kerekou. There will be no fresh vote in Parakou. Florentin Feliho, minister of interior explains:

[Begin Feliho recording] Fresh elections would reignite the current social tensions that we are already finding difficult to bring under control. The difference in the votes won by the candidates are such that even if the candidate Mathieu Kerekou were to win during the rerun, 100 percent of the votes of the 42,888 voters registered in that town, would not change the present results in any way. In similar situations, Constitutional Council jurisprudence advises the nonrepetition of voting, because such repetition would be pointless. To reorganize the already compromised elections would serve as a boon to the instigators of the disturbances and acts of violence that hampered the smooth running of the elections. Such an operation would also result in useless expenditure. The time span between now and the official installation of the new institutions by 1 April 1991 does not allow for the organization of a rerun, gathering of results, and settling of possible litigations. [end recording]

So that settles the presidential election issue. We are left with the settlement of disputed claims before the proclamation of the definitive results.

Two issues were tackled today in the HCR's amphitheater: the administration of national police personnel was discussed. Indeed, it is an issue of transfer of responsibility. The law that was approved this afternoon restored all the power that had hitherto been conferred on the minister of national defense and chief of staff, to the minister of interior, the minister who is currently in charge of the police. The interior minister now has the jurisdiction to carry out administrative action concerning promotion, discipline, and retirement within the police service. The judicial vacuum resulting from the withdrawal of the police from under the authority of the minister of interior has thus been filled.

The last item examined this afternoon was a bill on the payment of pension to former presidents of the Republic. The debate was very long. Certainly, everyone saw the fairness in the principle which was one of the major points of consensus of the National Conference of active forces, but there were hot arguments over the definition of the term, pension. To many, this should include some advantages like bodyguards, secretarial services, a residence, and several other facilities likely to render the life of a former president of Benin decent.

Others were of the view that the Constitution, which only refers to pension allowance, should be strictly abided by. Some even proposed that the amount of such a pension should be fixed once and for all. At the end of the discussions, it was agreed that this special pension would be equal, at least, to the emoluments and material benefits granted to the president of the Constitutional Court.

#### **President-Elect Soglo Reportedly Leaves for France To Make 'Political Contacts'**

*AB2803151191 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT  
28 Mar 91*

[Excerpt] Cotonou, March 28 (AFP)—Nicephore Soglo, Benin's new president elected in violent polls Sunday, [24 March] left here overnight Wednesday for France "to make political contacts and take advantage of the occasion to receive a medical examination," his spokesman said. Theodore Holo told state radio Thursday that Mr. Soglo, who won Sunday's presidential polls with 67.6 percent of votes cast, left aboard a French plane at midnight. His wife and two children went with him, sources close to the family said. Mr. Soglo, who appeared briefly Sunday in weak condition suffering from typhoid and sciatica, will return for his investiture on Monday, his spokesman added.

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE journalists reported that Mr. Soglo had a difficult time walking as he reached a voting station near his Cotonou home for Sunday's run-off elections. After he failed to make an appearance on national television on Monday, rumors spread that he was dead. Mr. Soglo gave a short speech on Tuesday.

The president-elect's departure "will not cause problems for the (leadership) continuity in the country," Mr. Holo said. But his absence leaves a leadership problem, as the West African country's constitution stipulates that the speaker of parliament should fill in for the president in case of vacancy due to illness or travel.

Mr. Soglo is now expected to be sworn in Monday [1 April] morning, and parliament in at an afternoon ceremony after which legislators are expected to choose their leader. [sentence as received] [passage omitted]

### **Ghana**

#### **Rawlings Given Draft Constitution Documentation**

*AB2603223191 Accra Domestic Service  
in English 1800 GMT 26 Mar 91*

[Text] The National Commission for Democracy [NCD] today presented its report on the evolving democratic process to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu. The NCD delegation, which presented the report, was led by the chairman of the commission and member of the PNDC, Mr. Justice

D.F. Annan. He described the report as the summary of the commission's work over the past years, which included workshops, symposia, written memoranda, and visits to the districts, culminating in the public fora held last year at the regional capitals. Mr. Justice Annan said the views collated have been assessed in the report and the relevant issues identified to enable other steps to be taken in furtherance of the objectives of evolving true democracy in Ghana.

Receiving the report, Flt. Lt. Rawlings thanked the NCD for accomplishing the task on time. He said it is a clear reflection of the seriousness with which members of the commission approached the historic responsibility entrusted to them. Chairman Rawlings said the PNDC will study the report and its recommendations, and will on its part, make concrete and specific proposals to the national consultative body which is to be convened. He, however, requested the NCD to publish the report next month, for the benefit of the public, and urged it to make efforts to translate the reports into the local languages and publish it as well.

Flt. Lt. Rawlings stated that the modalities for the composition of the national consultative body, together with the membership of the group of experts to draft the constitution, will be announced in May. He added that the consultative body will begin its deliberations in July this year. At the ceremony were PNDC members. The NCD delegation included the Dormaahene [traditional chief of Dormaa], Nana Agyeman Badu; the TUC [Trades Union Congress] secretary general, Mr. A.K. Yankey; Mr. T.K. Adjo; Nana Oduro Nimapaw; Chief K.Y. Baloro; Mrs. Georgina Baiden; and Mr. Stephen Kreku.

### **Guinea-Bissau**

#### **New Suit Against Senegal Over Maritime Border**

*AB2703205991 Paris AFP in French 1921 GMT  
21 Mar 91*

[Text] The Hague, 21 Mar (AFP)—Guinea-Bissau has filed a fresh suit against Senegal concerning a conflict over the maritime territories of the two states before the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the highest judicial body of the United Nations, the court registry indicated today. The Guinea-Bissau Government has petitioned the court to state "what should be, on the basis of the international maritime law... the line (traced on a map) delimiting the totality of maritime territories belonging to Guinea-Bissau and Senegal, respectively."

Negotiations embarked upon in 1977 between Guinea-Bissau and Senegal did not lead to a solution, and the two West African states decided in March 1985 to entrust the matter to a specially constituted court comprising three judges. The former Portuguese Guinean colony has been accusing this ad hoc tribunal, which handed down its judgement on 31 July 1989, of not having provided a map as part of its decision on which

the chosen line of delimitation could be traced, as had been asked by the two countries in a common accord. The court confirmed an agreement on the demarcation line between the two countries' maritime zones concluded in 1960 through an exchange of letters between the then colonial powers, France and Portugal, which was disputed by Guinea-Bissau.

### Ivory Coast

#### Opposition Parties Condemn 'Massacres' in Mali

AB2603222591 Paris AFP in French 1918 GMT  
26 Mar 91

[Text] Abidjan, 26 Mar (AFP)—The Ivorian Popular Front (FPI) and the Ivorian Workers Party (PIT) have, in separate statements, condemned the massacres in Mali.

In a joint statement published during the visit to Abidjan of the general secretary of the "And-Jef Revolutionary Movement for New Democracy," (an opposition party in Senegal), this movement and the FPI have "strongly condemned the barbaric killings perpetrated in Mali."

The PIT's statement called on the new Malian authorities "to immediately end massacring the defenseless people," and called on them to "open without delay a true dialogue with the authentic representatives of the democratic organizations."

Also, the FPI and the And-Jef Movement greeted the election of Mr. Nicephore Soglo, who was opposed to General Kerekou in the presidential elections, describing it as a "victory for Africa."

### Liberia

#### NPFL Delegation Walks Out of Peace Conference

AB2703213591 Paris AFP in French 2049 GMT  
27 Mar 91

[Text] Monrovia, 27 Mar (AFP)—The delegation of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), the main rebel group, today walked out of the Monrovia National peace conference, stating that it did not have confidence in two of the three men chairing it.

Tom Woewiyu, the NPFL spokesman, explained that the NPFL, which controls the greater part of the country, was going to make its position known to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

This conference, which has been in session since 15 March in Monrovia to find a solution to the Liberian political crisis, is being chaired by Monsignor Michael Francis, assisted by Sheik Kafumba Konneh of the Muslim Council, and Herbert Brewer, Liberia's former ambassador to Washington. The NPFL spokesman has criticized Msgr. Francis for a sermon during which he allegedly accused the rebel group of having arbitrarily

massacred civilians. Mr. Woewiyu also accused Mr. Konneh of criticizing the NPFL.

The delegation was booed by the crowd as it left the conference hall, which is under the strict supervision of the ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in Liberia. ECOWAS has sponsored the conference, which is supposed to appoint an interim government until general elections are held in which representatives of six political parties, the three armed factions, some religious leaders, and interest groups are to participate.

#### Conference To Continue 'Without NPFL'

AB2803104691 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 28 Mar 91

[Text] The National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] yesterday walked out of the all-Liberian National Conference currently taking place at the Unity Conference Center on grounds that they are taking a one-week recess. The NPFL says it has objection to Archbishop Michael Francis and Sheik Kafumba Konneh cochairing the conference.

Since the beginning of the conference the NPFL has taken its seat and participated in all deliberations. They have also served on three committees, including the committee to find the structure and composition of the interim government. Yesterday, the NPFL withdrew its delegation head, Dr. Tolbert Macintosh Gabriel and replaced him with Mr. Tom Woewiyu.

The all-Liberia conference says it has bent over backwards to accommodate the wishes of the NPFL and can no longer continue to subject the Liberian people to additional atrocities while the NPFL continues to delay the peace process. The (?conferees) agreed to continue the conference without the NPFL.

### Mali

#### CRN on Ending Violence; Arrests To Be Made

AB2703221591 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
2030 GMT 27 Mar 91

[National Reconciliation Council appeal read by Major Souleymane Yacouba Sidibe—recorded]

[Text] In spite of appeals for calm, acts of pillage are continuing. To put a stop to these acts that are contrary to the aspirations of the Malian people to build a just, equal, and democratic society, here is the appeal of the National Reconciliation Council [CRN], read by Major Souleymane Yacouba Sidibe:

[Begin recording] In the face of the repeated acts of vandalism and pillage which some evildoers have embarked upon in several areas of the country, the CRN cannot remain indifferent to this unjustifiable situation.

This situation could make the lull which has prevailed in our country since the arrest of Moussa Traore and his accomplices deteriorate.

It is unthinkable that as the active forces of the nation are being mobilized to restore the dignity of the state and to embark upon the task of national reconstruction, some shameless people who are only acting on their own accord have been assaulting innocent citizens, setting fire to private and state property [words indistinct] that strict directives have been given to the security forces to annihilate, using all legal means including the use of weapons, these criminals who have been engaging in such acts.

Beginning tonight, military patrol teams [words indistinct] will go around the streets of the capital and its environs as well as other areas. They will systematically arrest anybody of doubtful character. The CRN calls on [words indistinct], the associations and the movements, as well as all people of goodwill, to ensure that the heavy tribute paid by our people for the introduction of democracy is not in vain. [end recording]

#### **Committee To Continue if No Accord With Military**

*AB2803114491 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
0730 GMT 28 Mar 91*

[Text] The composition of a new Malian Government will not be known this morning. A meeting is scheduled for this morning in Bamako, the Malian capital, between the National Reconciliation Council and the Coordinating Committee of Associations and Organizations. This information was confirmed to Africa No. 1 by Mr. Abdrahamane Baba Toure, chairman of the Alliance for Democracy in Mali [ADEMA], member of the Coordinating Committee. What proposals will the opposition make during this meeting with the ruling Armed Forces? Our reporter, Guy Bertrand Mabongouz, speaks to Mr. Baba Toure:

[Begin recording] [Toure] In concrete terms, we need to find a governing body which will neither be entirely military nor civilian, because, one should be aware of the fact that the Malian people, right now, have no desire whatsoever to see the military take over power. After more than 23 years of military rule, with the National Military Liberation Committee, followed by the Democratic Union of Malian People regime which was in reality a cover for military rule, the Malian people are fed up with the military. In any case, if agreement is not reached, the democratic movements will continue their actions.

[Mabongouz] Are the ADEMA and National Committee for a Democratic Initiative [CNID] ready to take part in this transitional government?

[Toure] I believe that if we are able to draw up a scheme satisfactory to both sides, the CNID and the ADEMA could always propose the right people. But the right scheme needs to be found at this time. [end recording]

#### **CRN Chairman Meets With Cabinet Secretaries**

*AB2803105491 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
0700 GMT 28 Mar 91*

[Text] The permanent secretaries of the various ministries were yesterday afternoon received in audience by the chairman of the National Reconciliation Council [CRN]. During the meeting, Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure told the permanent secretaries that they were, henceforth, in charge of running the various government departments following the disbanding of the government.

#### **Speaks on Multipartyism**

*AB2803162591 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
1300 GMT 28 Mar 91*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, permanent secretaries of the various ministerial departments were received by the chairman of the National Reconciliation Council [CRN]. The meeting afforded Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure the opportunity to tell the permanent secretaries personally that they are henceforth in charge of each ministry's affairs following the disbanding of the government. Sidiki Konate has the details:

[Konate] Give unto Caesar that which is Caesar's. Give unto the Malians their victory. At the opening of the meeting with the permanent secretaries, as he did during his first news conference, Amadou Toure continued to repeat this statement: Power to the people, yes. Power to the vandals, no. Thus, in spite of the dissolution of the government, there is no administrative power vacuum. Henceforth, the ministries will be headed by the permanent secretaries. So it was necessary for the CRN to meet the various permanent secretaries and get acquainted with them in order to understand one another better and achieve efficiency in the task of national reconstruction.

The meeting was held in a climate of openness and with an impression of urgency. We must reconstruct our country with honest and serious-minded Malians. Those who suffered most in this country are the cadres, whether military or civilian, and those who benefited most in this country were also the cadres.

According to Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure, there is no time like the present. It is time for action for national reconstruction, the introduction of integral multipartyism based on a strong central authority. We must listen to history and move on to an integral multiparty system as quickly as possible because our people deserve the democracy for which they fought.

It is out of the question for the Army to take pride in putting an end to Moussa Traore's regime. The Army only completed the job done by the youths and the various associations who were active in favor of multipartyism in Mali. This is why our first visit was to the Labor Exchange Office to pay tribute to these organizations.

The CRN chairman pointed out that our place is in the barracks. Soldiers who have political ambitions must decide whether they wish to remove their uniform and their insignia, which represent the oath of an officer. The CRN chairman expressed his support for all efforts aimed at making cadres responsible and developing their talents and potential, as well as ensuring respect for individual and collective freedom. He said it is time to make everyone responsible. I am calling on all of you to manage the affairs of your departments in such a manner. Never should anybody in Mali be punished for his opinions, and justice will be rendered to all those who have been punished recently for expressing their views.

Speaking on behalf of his colleagues, the dean of the college of permanent secretaries, Mr Djadja Traore of the Ministry of Public Works, with his characteristic frankness, affirmed that the college of permanent secretaries had presented a report as early as 20 December 1990 on the situation's deterioration and predicted the catastrophe, but their call went unheeded. On behalf of his colleagues, Mr. Traore promised to do everything to ensure that the state machinery continues to function until a government is formed, a government which, the CRN chairman said, must be a government of openness.

#### **CRN Chairman Receives Religious Leaders**

*AB2703170891 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
1500 GMT 27 Mar 91*

[Text] This morning, the chairman of the National Reconciliation Council [CRN] received leaders of various religious groups at the People's Palace. They are: Imam Balla Kalle, Monsignor Luke Sangare, and Pastor Kassum Keita. Here is an account of this first meeting presented by Gnara Coulibaly.

[Begin Coulibaly recording] As you have just said, this was the CRN chairman's first meeting with religious leaders here. The meeting enabled the two sides to exchange views on the tragic events that our country has just experienced and the new situation that has thus been created.

Speaking on behalf of the religious leaders, Monsignor Luke Sangare, the archbishop of Bamako, expressed their great satisfaction with the CRN's courageous action and prayed for harmony within the team. He also spoke of their readiness to collaborate with the CRN and insisted on the country's secularity in the true sense of the word with respect for one another's differences. The religious leaders then expressed their hope in the future and blessed our country.

For CRN Chairman Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure, the visit enabled him to establish contact with the religious leaders. He made it a point to thank them for their expressions of constant concern and support during our country's moments of suffering. After explaining the reasons for the coup d'etat, he lauded the religious leaders' efforts to restore social peace. He then asked for their advice and benediction.

After the meeting, the CRN chairman extended an invitation to the religious leaders to accompany him on a visit to the various hospitals and cemeteries in Bamako. The invitation has been accepted, but the date will be set later. [end recording]

#### **Ban on Night Clubs, Parties, Concerts Lifted**

*AB2703173291 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
1500 GMT 27 Mar 91*

[Text] The Ministry of Interior and Basic Development wishes to relay that beginning today, 27 March 1991, the measures relating to the closure of drinking bars and night clubs as well as the ban on parties and concerts have been definitively lifted throughout all the nation's territory.

#### **Stolen Goods Recovered From Escaped Inmates**

*AB2703190191 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
1500 GMT 27 Mar 91*

[Text] The Bamako Central Prison is now empty as all inmates have fled. We noticed this this morning. How many of them were there, and how did most of them escape? We do not know yet because a reporting team which was sent there could not get in the jailhouse.

It must be recalled that after a first mutiny which resulted in the death of four people on 24 March, a second one resulted in 15 more deaths. According to first-hand information, the inmates fled by breaking and burning everything in their way.

According to last-minute information, there were 1,400 inmates, including both men and women. They not only burnt all administrative papers and broke walls, but they also dismantled security doors and bars. Besides, we have learned that buildings and furniture were looted in Bamako and its outskirts. These acts were reportedly committed by escaped prisoners. In this regard, the National Reconciliation Council [CRN] has taken tough measures to arrest the looters. It must be added that similar escapes took place yesterday at the Kayes and Bougouni jailhouses. In Bougouni, alas, the vandals acted. Democratic associations and organizations have taken measures to stop the looters. Here is a report by Moussa Doum:

[Begin recording] Calm returned to Bougouni following the hot days of 25 and 26 March. Vandals and robbers infiltrated the ranks of demonstrators of the democratic associations, the Alliance for Democracy in Mali, ADEMA; the Malian Pupils and Student Association, AEEM; and the National Committee for a Democratic Initiative, CNID. They looted public buildings and private houses, and this resulted in an apocalyptic landscape. However, AEEM and ADEMA must be commended for their exemplary initiative to restore calm as called for by the CRN. Since yesterday, the two associations have launched a large-scale operation to recover

property stolen by the looters. Members of the associations, accompanied by police, gendarmerie, and Republican Guard troops, moved into working class districts and went from compound to compound to recover the stolen goods from the looters. The responsible and exemplary attitude of the two associations was very effective. The police station yard is already filled with equipment and furniture recovered by the brigades. The operation continued this morning, but in many districts the brigades do not have to walk into the compounds. Taking advantage of the night and with remorse, the repentant robbers laid their booty in the streets. [end recording]

### **Streets Reported 'Free of Any Military Presence'**

*AB2703194091 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 27 Mar 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] Mali is today settling after the coup that toppled President Moussa Traore and brought Lieutenant Colonel Toumani Toure to power. The coup followed days of bloody riots in Bamako. It was not a bloodless takeover, and there were reports of reprisal killings and widespread looting. But the opposition welcomed the end of Traore's regime, and Lt. Col. Toure talked of a handover to democracy though he will not put a time scale on it. Journalist Alistair Guild is in Bamako, and Chris Green asked him what the atmosphere was like today:

[Begin recording] [Guild] From where I am looking, I can see traffic moving freer to the bridge. The streets appear to be free of any military presence, although there is still evidence of the troubles of the end of last week [words indistinct] littering the roads. The businesses appear to be operating as normal, and people are walking around the streets quite freely.

[Green] So the unions called off the strike.

[Guild] The strike is being called off for the moment. The unions are represented on the Committee for the Coordination of Civilian Organizations [Coordinating Committee of Associations and Organizations] said that should an acceptable constitution not be agreed—they did not specify any time limit—but should it not be agreed very soon, there may well be a case for calling a further general strike, but it is unlikely to be a return to the violence of the last few days.

[Green] Is there any more word about what happened to ex-President Moussa Traore and his wife?

[Guild] People generally think that he is incarcerated in Bamako's prison. People are saying they have seen BMW's and Mercedes belonging to government ministers and officials heading for Burkina Faso. The minister of education was stopped by a crowd, he was trying to get

out of the country to Guinea, he was stopped by a crowd and apparently beaten up and killed. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### **Vigilance Urged for Achievement of Objectives**

*AB2803111091 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
0700 GMT 28 Mar 91*

[Text] The Malian people have just overcome Moussa Traore's bloodthirsty dictatorship. This new situation is the logical outcome of the relentless fight put up by the entire Malian people. We have only just embarked on the transition phase of the road to democracy as countless objectives still remain to be achieved. We should, therefore—more than ever before—remain mobilized and vigilant if all our objectives are to be achieved within the shortest possible time.

This explains why the executive board of the Alliance for Democracy in Mali, [ADEMA], has expressed great satisfaction with Moussa Traore's overthrow, and hailed the formation of a coordinating committee involving all the associations and organizations fighting for democracy and a multiparty system. The ADEMA strongly supports the Coordinating Committee and declares that we must continue to strengthen our structures in order that this initial victory by the Malian people remains a definite one.

It may be recalled that the third demand of the Coordinating Committee—namely the formation of a solidarity committee which will handle the transition to democracy—is yet to be met.

### **Radio Commentary Views Freedom of Expression**

*AB2703215391 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
1230 GMT 27 Mar 91*

[Text] On Monday, 11 March 1991, we broadcast from this station a report by Thierno Ahmed Thiam devoted to freedom of the press and creation—in short, on freedom. We even referred to Thomas Jefferson, the president of the United States who exclaimed, in these words: If I had to choose between a government without newspapers and newspapers without a government, I would not hesitate for a moment to choose the latter. Seeing the new freedoms that have materialized for our entire people today, we think that this is more applicable today than ever before. We are bringing you a rebroadcast of this report.

In the first place we must congratulate ourselves that the weekly press review is being resumed on our radio, at a time when new publications have every day and at surprising speed been enlarging the already prolific family of the independent private press. And suddenly we discover a taste for reading among Malians. My idea is not to say that it is this sudden taste for reading which justifies this rush for the independent newspapers. Everybody knows that there are special political reasons for that. But obviously, Malians grab newspapers. It is a

common scene to see them buy their bread and newspapers early in the morning, and not to wrap the first in the second, but to eat the first and devour the second. To sum it up, this goes to confirm the old cultural saying: Man does not live by bread alone. This reality brings us to another, which must give joy to every honest intellectual, and that is the irrepressible need for freedom.

I no longer remember which director of a French newspaper said that the diversity of papers in a country reveals its state of maturity; and yet he did not say it well enough. There is a freedom that is implicitly linked to that of the press, and that is the freedom to create literary and artistic works, because if one of the daily tasks of any journalist is to write about the present times on paper, through a cartoon, a photograph, a film, or a caricature, the final result is that in the end, one finds that he is an analyst as well as a contemporary writer. And it is he, the journalist-writer or the writer-journalist, who can through a sustained creative effort give or give back a taste for reading. This is not possible in a political situation of repressive animism. To free creation depends on rejecting a dangerous complex, the complex of [words indistinct], which makes all of us look like a crowd of sheep, pouncing on only one idea, only one opinion, whereas humanity is a treasure of ideas and opinions.

## Nigeria

### Open Ballot System Approved for Next Elections

AB2803125491 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 28 Mar 91

[Text] The Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] has approved the open ballot system for subsequent elections in the country. President Ibrahim Babangida announced this at the end of the council's meeting at Dodan Barracks. He explained that government based its decision on historical experience and the country's level of development. General Babangida said that during its deliberations, the Armed Forces Ruling Council reviewed the report of the national workshop on balloting system and considered the genuine feelings of members of the public. He maintained that one of the greatest political problems in Nigeria had been the lack of confidence in the ballot paper. President Babangida argued that there was no reason for a man to be ashamed to identify with a candidate in whom he had confidence. He urged Nigerians to be courageous to make their political choice through the open ballot system. Gen. Babangida said that an enlightenment campaign would be mounted to make people appreciate the need for political tolerance.

### Continued Suffering, U.S. Iraqi Presence Decried

AB2703193091 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 23 Mar 91

[From the press review]

[Text] The DAILY TIMES is highly disturbed that soon after end of the Gulf war, Iraq still continues to lose more lives through civil strife. The TIMES calls for the lifting of the UN sanctions against that country to give surviving Iraqis a new lease of life. It also wants the Americans to go home now, as the war is over, and give the Iraq the chance to rebuild.

### \*Daily Criticizes Conditions for Press Groups

91AF0792B Lagos THE GUARDIAN in English  
3 Feb 91 p B3

[Text] Judging by the number of people who claim to be press-men and tag their cars "Press," you may perhaps begin to appreciate one of the reasons why the letter-writing Prince wanted to regulate the profession, when he had the power to do so.

Obviously not everyone who tags himself "Press" belongs to the Fourth Estate. In fact, some who claim to belong, work against the interest of other members of the "Press."

Take the example of the assistant press secretary to one of the ministers, whose headquarters is yet to move to the new Federal Capital, Abuja. The media correspondents attached to the ministry have found it difficult to carry out their duties effectively, thanks to the press officer. She shields the minister all the time, even when it is necessary for him to speak.

But that's aside. Only recently the secretary stood in the way of the correspondents who thought they needed to have a body that would protect their interests just like other journalists covering various parastatals and ministries.

The moves to form this association had been on, for over two years. In fact, the erstwhile chief executive of the ministry, who is one of longest serving and in the IBB cabinet was going to inaugurate the association before he was deployed to another ministry.

Now that he has gone, the press officer in question, instead of ensuring that the association takes off wrote the intending members and listed stringent conditions which have to be met before the new boss would approve the existence of the association.

The conditions, or do we say conditionalities now, include.

Getting an approval letter from the Internal Affairs Ministry in Abuja.

Permission from the Information Minister allowing the correspondents to use the information unit as their base for meetings.

Their letter of appointment (not accreditation) from their employers and finally.

A letter from the Nigerian Union of Journalists...

Hm! Hm! whoever heard of such long list of conditionalities? Even Nigeria had to shy away from conditionalities a few years ago, just because all could not be met, not to talk of a non-profit making association of journalists, which the ministry could even use effectively to sell its programmes. Anyway, we are in Nigeria.

### Sierra Leone

#### **\$8 Million Loan Agreement Signed With China**

*AB2803125891 Freetown Domestic Service in English  
2000 GMT 24 Mar 91*

[Summary] A certificate of final settlement of loan involving \$8 million in respect of the Dodo-Kenema hydroelectric project has been signed in Freetown between the Governments of Sierra Leone and China. The loan, which covers the purchase of four generators, the acquisition of transmission lines from Dodo to Kenema, will also cover the cost of the entire construction work on the project. PRC Ambassador Luo Jiahuan, and Matilda Conteh, acting minister of energy and power, signed the certificate for their respective countries.

### Togo

#### **Joint Commission Discuss Amnesty, Reforms**

*AB2603234491 Lome Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 26 Mar 91*

[Text] Here is a communique. The Joint Commission held its fourth working session today in the deliberation room of the Lome Court of Justice. First it continued and completed discussions on general amnesty. In this regard, it decided to recommend to the government two draft bills on general and integral amnesty. Then, it began discussions on the charter of political parties. The next working session has been scheduled for tomorrow at

0800. [London BBC World Service in English at 1830 GMT on 26 March adds the following: "They are losing no time in Togo following President Eyadema's concessions to the opposition last week. He gave way on demands for amnesty for political exiles and prisoners, a national conference on the country's political future, and the immediate authorization of new political parties. And a national commission is already at work to get things under way. From Lome, Aba Godwin telexed this report.

[ "[Begin studio announcer recording] Things appear to be moving at a fast pace as President Eyadema yielded to opposition demands for far-reaching reforms. The 14-member commission made up of seven members each from government and the associations demanding reforms has already met three times to work out a timetable on how to conduct its deliberations. They have been meeting rather ironically at the headquarters of the ruling party. But, yesterday, the commission chose Lawyer (Kokou Koffigoh), a well-known opposition lawyer as president of the Joint Commission and the vice president will be minister of mines and planning, Moussa Barry Barque. This would appear to be a major political concession to the opposition, and it looks at though the Eyadema regime has conceded that opposition groups have the right to dictate the pace of political negotiations.

[ "Top on the agenda for the Joint Commission is the issue of amnesties for all Togolese exiles living abroad. Last January, during anniversary celebrations, President Eyadema announced a general amnesty, but he exempted two groups: these included people who were involved in the bomb attacks in Lome in 1985 and the armed attack from neighboring Ghana in September 1986. The contention of the opposition and university students is that a general amnesty once granted should remain entirely unconditional. The main task of the Joint Commission will therefore be to sort out the myriad of legal technicalities connected with those allegedly involved in those violent events. [end recording]" ]

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29 March 1991

